

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 287

PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

South of the Somme, the Germans succeeded, on Sunday night, in gaining some ground from the French north of the Maisonnette, just southwest of Peronne. Paris declares that this success was achieved after repeated attacks had been repulsed, and describes the gain as "some elements of our first line trench, north of the Maisonnette" and a foothold in the buildings of that hamlet. North of the Somme, Paris reports that the French troops carried a system of German trenches northwest of Sully Saillesel on the Bapaume-Peronne road, and captured about 60 prisoners. Activities on the Verdun front have been confined to artillery duels; whilst heavy rains still continue to interfere with the British operations in France and in Flanders.

The trend of the operations on the Transylvanian frontier and in the Dobrudja continues practically the same. On the Transylvanian frontier, the Rumanians are still holding their own, and at some points, notably in the neighborhood of the Vulkan Pass, are prosecuting a vigorous offensive.

Berlin claims successes southeast of the Rotherum Pass some 20 miles southeast of Hermannstadt; but admits that the Austro-German forces were obliged to give ground southwest of the Szurdok Pass.

In the Dobrudja, Berlin reports that pursuing German detachments "got into touch with the Russian infantry and cavalry."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The official statement issued yesterday says:
"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Many places on the front."
(Continued on page four, column one)

CHIEF OF GERMAN STAFF DISCUSSES QUESTIONS OF WAR

Field Marshal von Hindenburg Expresses Confidence All Will Be Well in Future

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German staff, reviewed the present military position in an interview with the Neue Freie Presse representative and declared it was as favorable as it possibly could be and would remain so. The interview took place at headquarters in the presence of General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general.

Regarding the duration of the war, Field Marshal von Hindenburg said: "That depends on our enemies. Prophecy does not pay; during a war one had better leave it alone. It is possible that the year 1917 will bring battles which will decide the war. However, I do not know, and nobody knows. I only know that we will fight this war to a final decision." "The Transylvanian situation is excellent. The Rumanians are in retreat and the day of reckoning is coming. I welcomed their entrance into the war with joy. By means of it we got out of trench warfare."

Replying to a question regarding the reported attempt against the Queen of Rumania, Field Marshal von Hindenburg said: "Attempts of this kind always must be condemned." "General von Ludendorff here added: 'We do not think of peace. We are absolutely decided to continue the war, as is shown with sufficient clearness by the measures of the allied (Teutonic) army commands.' 'Tell your Austrian friends that there is only one efficient means for ending the war; a firm will to end the war by victory. Every soldier and all others must work together; they must realize that no way but war leads to peace. Munition is not all; not green-'"
(Continued on page four, column three)

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HOW RUPEL WAS EVACUATED BY GREEK GARRISON

Greek Paper Publishes Orders, Showing Skouliotis Government Instructed Troops to Leave Fort Without Resistance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The Patria publishes official documents giving the orders of the Skouliotis Government regarding the surrender of Ft. Rupele. On May 24 last Mr. Skouliotis categorically declared in the Chamber that the surrender had not occurred as a result of any agreement with the Hellenic Government, and was neither accepted nor tolerated by the Government, and he called in proof the fact that the Rupele garrison had fired on the invaders. No section of the General Staff nor any other persons, he added, had arranged with the Germano-Bulgars as had been stated with a view to surrendering Ft. Rupele.

The documents published by the Patria, signed by General Yanakias, War Minister in the Skouliotis Cabinet, include, however, a confidential order of March 9 which, first of all, indicates how Greek territory will be invaded, the invasion occurring two months later, exactly as indicated and orders evacuation by the Greeks.

Even if the Bulgars should not be accompanied by Germans, a battle was to be avoided.

The order, General Yanakias said, concerned all forts, but meantime it was only a question of Doveyete, Rupele and Pheapetra.

On April 27, the French occupied Ft. Doveyete, and seemed likely to occupy Ft. Rupele. General Yanakias then sent an order rescinding the above order and declaring the forts must resist all further efforts of foreign troops to occupy them. When finally the Bulgarians appeared before Ft. Rupele, Yanakias sent still another confidential order suspending the order directing resistance and putting in force again the first-named order directing surrender of all forts.

The Greek ship Angeliki was torpedoed without warning two hours after leaving Piraeus for Salonika. The captain was able to beach the vessel, thus saving the greater part of the national volunteers and crew. The fact that a submarine searched another Greek steamer on the same route and allowed her to proceed indicates that despite the strict precautions of the Entente a German submarine secured information of the meaning of the Angeliki's voyage.

The transfer of troops from Larissa region and the disbandment of army groups is in progress.

To Secure Recruits Special Missions to Go to Egypt and America

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

SALONIKA, Greece (Tuesday)—The provisional Government is dispatching special missions to Egypt and America to obtain recruits for the Greek National Army. It is understood special missions will also be dispatched to the Entente capitals to establish contact with these powers.

ALLIED ARMIES IN THE DOBRUDJA BEGIN OFFENSIVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to a telegram from Odessa, the Russo-Serbo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja have assumed the offensive.

SPECIAL GOES TO BALTIMORE
CHICAGO, Ill.—After a whirlwind campaign in Illinois the Hughes women's special is expected here late today and will leave for Baltimore early Wednesday.

AMBASSADOR MAKES A FORMAL DENIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mexican Ambassador Arredondo today formally denied to Secretary of State Lansing the authenticity of an interview attributed to Mexican Commissioner Cabrera, given out by the Mexican News Bureau here last Saturday.

Urgent instructions from General Carranza, Mr. Arredondo also told Secretary Lansing that the interviews with General Carranza, Foreign Secretary Aguilar and General Obregon, appearing in the Outlook this week, were not given by the officials quoted. The only interview which the Outlook representative obtained, Mr. Arredondo told Secretary Lansing, was one with General Gonzales, and that, he said, the Outlook printed incorrectly.

General Gonzales is quoted as saying that he would prefer Mr. Hughes for President over Mr. Wilson. What he did say, according to Mr. Arredondo, was that, whoever was elected, the Mexican government hoped for more cordial relations with the United States. Mr. Arredondo said General Gonzales, when questioned by the interviewer, refused to state his presidential preference.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR INQUIRY INTO HIGH FOOD COST

Consumers and Others Acting in Their Behalf Propose to Get at Reasons for Steady Advance in Necessities

With foodstuffs and other household necessities already run up to abnormally high prices in an unsettled retail market which continues to exhibit a marked upward trend, steps are being taken by consumers and others acting in their behalf to halt the soaring market. Among typical instances of this character is the action of the Lawrence municipal authorities in launching a Congressional investigation of the situation which has assumed a serious aspect from the viewpoint of wage earners. Simultaneously with the start of this movement in Lawrence the State Board of Labor and Industries today is to be presented with allegations of a combination of fish dealers in Boston.

Official notice of the situation was taken by the Lawrence City Council at its meeting yesterday when it gave Mayor John J. Hurley authority, in a resolution, to enlist the aid of other Massachusetts cities and towns in urging Congress to investigate the "present excessive and burdensome prices of coal, flour, potatoes and other necessities," and place the cause.

The resolution sets forth the determination of the City Council to have determined whether small production, inadequate transportation facilities or speculation are responsible for the conditions existing in the foodstuff market. Prices have risen out of all proportion to the obvious and natural demand, according to the resolution. Word comes from Lowell, where coal has advanced to more than \$10 a ton, that potatoes are selling in the grocery stores today for 55 cents a peck, the highest price reached in that city since the Civil War, it is said. The price per bushel had advanced to \$2.

Still another example of the general upward trend of retail prices is found in word from Marlboro today to the effect that about a dozen milk dealers in that city are to raise the price of milk from 8 to 9 cents a quart tomorrow. The dealers claim that this one cent advance on a quart, which amounts to a raise of 12.5 per cent, is necessary because of the high price of grain and the scarcity and high price of labor, which have caused the producers to demand more for their product this fall.

In Boston the retail flour market has just made two advances, dealers yesterday quoting figures 25 cents more per barrel than the day before, while today all grades were again advanced 25 cents. The best patent flour is selling here for \$12.50 a barrel today, the lower grades commanding \$9.50 and upward. The dealers claim that speculation is the cause.

Several representatives of property owners along Washington Street in the vicinity of Newspaper Row had an informal conference with the Boston street commissioners today regarding the plans that are being formulated for widening that street to a uniform width of 50 feet northward from State Street. Gen. Francis Peabody spoke for the State Street Trust Company while J. Murray Howe and Charles S. Gallagher were others present.

WASHINGTON STREET CONFERENCE IS HELD

Several representatives of property owners along Washington Street in the vicinity of Newspaper Row had an informal conference with the Boston street commissioners today regarding the plans that are being formulated for widening that street to a uniform width of 50 feet northward from State Street. Gen. Francis Peabody spoke for the State Street Trust Company while J. Murray Howe and Charles S. Gallagher were others present.

The trust company, it is understood, is to start soon the erection of a new building at Washington and State streets and the commission is to have the structure set back about five feet from the present building line. As fast as other buildings in this district are altered or torn down the commission is to take other land by right of eminent domain so that ultimately a wide street may be provided for the heavy traffic at this point on Washington Street.

GERMAN PLEDGE ON SUBMARINES IN QUESTION

Sinking of Steamers Maripa and Rowanmore May Bring Again an International Crisis in U-Boat Rights on the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the basis of the information that has come to the State Department concerning the sinking of the Maripa and the Rowanmore, the situation created appears to Administration officials to be the gravest that has developed since the attack on the Sussex.

The real issue presented now, it is explained, is the determination as to whether Germany has violated in either attack the pledge she gave to the United States after the Sussex case, namely, to conduct her submarine warfare in accordance with the provisions of international law.

Secretary Lansing refuses to comment on the situation in any way until he has before him the legal information. Steps have been taken to get this as soon as possible. Affidavits of survivors will be taken and the essential parts of each affidavit will be cabled to the department without delay.

All reports that have reached Washington concerning the sinking of the two vessels are incomplete.

The vessels sunk were the British horse transport Maripa and the Furness freight steamer Rowanmore. Thirty-four of the crew of 104 of the Maripa have been landed at Crookhaven. Reports from Newport News state that 50 of the crew were United States citizens.

Of the crew of the Rowanmore, whose boats, Consul Frost reports, were shelled, five were Filipinos and two were white: George Murphy, 74 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler, Boston. The vessels were sunk off Cape Clear. The State Department issued this summary of Consul Frost's dispatch concerning the Maripa:

"The British horse transport Maripa, with a mixed crew of British and Americans, was reported sunk without warning by German submarine gunfire at 3 p. m. Oct. 28, 100 miles west of Cape Clear." In an official report received at the State Department from Consul Frost 34 of the crew of 104 have been landed at Crookhaven, while 70 others, presumably those in boats numbers 1 and 2, are missing. Consul Frost says his information so far is purely "provisional." The dispatch giving the information concerning the Rowanmore came later. It was as follows:

"Furness freight steamer Rowanmore, Baltimore to Liverpool, with mixed cargo, attacked by German submarine." (Continued on page four, column three)

JOHN REDMOND TALKS AT SLIGO ON IRISH CAUSE

Unveils Monument and in Address Says Home Rule Should Go Into Immediate Operation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

SLIGO, Ireland (Tuesday)—John Redmond visited Sligo yesterday to unveil a monument to Patrick McHugh, M. P., and had a very enthusiastic reception from a crowd of 5000 or 6000 people, with bands and banners, who filled the square in which the statue stands.

On his way from Dublin on Saturday night, Mr. Redmond was also given an enthusiastic greeting at different stations and assured of loyalty and support.

Referring to this, yesterday, he said the reception given him strengthened his belief in Irish rights and only won by constitutional action. Continuing, Mr. Redmond referred to the Irish prisoners interned without trial in England and said he believed the Government, intended shortly to release them but he asked why the delay? To redeem the present situation some great act of understanding and sympathetic statesmanship was necessary. Let England meet the Irish distrust by trust and put home rule into immediate operation. By such an act, great work would be done for the future of the Empire and the winning of the war. Whatever happened, let them lift up their hearts. Ireland's cause could never fail.

HIGHER WAGES FOR POLICE IN IRELAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The demand for increased wages made by the Dublin Metropolitan Police has been followed by an official announcement that the Chief Secretary for Ireland has received Treasury sanction for increased scales of pay for the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the Royal Irish Constabulary. The new rates to be retrospective.

Police-men's wages range from 25s. to 35s. a week and in demanding increased wages they referred to the 30s. per week given to letter carriers in Ireland, and to the fact that ordinary dock laborers in Dublin are earning £3 per week.



Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

NOTE POSTSCRIPT STORY IS DENIED BY PRESIDENT

Statement Made by Senator Lodge Characterized as Untrue by Mr. Wilson and Former Secretary Bryan

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson has branded as untrue the statement of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to the effect that the President had seriously considered adding a weakening postscript to his Lusitania note.

The President telegraphed to Walter Lippmann of New York, editor of the New Republic replying to a message from Mr. Lippmann regarding Senator Lodge's statement. The President's telegram follows:

"In reply to your telegram let me say that the statement made by Senator Lodge is untrue. No postscript or amendment of the Lusitania note was ever written or contemplated by me except such changes that I myself inserted which strengthened and emphasized the protest."

"It was suggested, after the note was ready for transmission, that an intimation be conveyed to the German government that a proposal for arbitration would be acceptable and one member of the Cabinet spoke to me about it, but it was never discussed in Cabinet meeting and no threat of resignation was ever made for the very good reason that I rejected the suggestion after giving it such consideration as I thought every proposal deserved which touched so grave a matter."

"It was inconsistent with the purpose of the note. The public is in possession of everything that was said to the German Government." (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Senator Lodge Upheld

Boston Friend of Mr. Breckinridge Corroborates Story

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Before a gathering that packed City Hall to the doors Senator Lodge last evening cited additional evidence that President Wilson prepared an emasculating postscript to his "strict accountability" note, as charged in a letter from Prof. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College, quoted by the Senator in his speech at Somerville, Mass.

The new testimony came in the form of a letter from John Temple Lloyd Jeffries of Boston, in which Mr. Jeffries assures Senator Lodge that "the general substance of your statement is correct, to my personal knowledge." The Senator spoke in part as follows: "Speaking at Somerville on Saturday last I read a letter from Dr. Bailey, professor in Tufts Medical School, in which he repeated a conversation he had had with Mr. Breckinridge, former (Continued on page seven, column two)

DYE SAFEGUARD ACT REVEALS A DIFFICULTY

Revenue Bill Section May Be Construed as Applying in Case of Blacklist Prohibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interpretation of Section 802 of the Revenue Bill intended to safeguard United States dye manufacturers against possible devices of the German dyestuffs monopoly, is revealing a difficulty under which this section, mandatory in its provisions, may be construed as applying in the case of blacklist prohibitions even if, as seems reasonably clear it will not apply in the case of all dutiable raw materials whose sale to United States buyers Great Britain makes under import contracts.

Section 802, so far as pertinent, is as follows: "That if any article, produced in a foreign country, is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding or condition that the importer thereof, or any other person in the United States, shall not use, purchase or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, in addition to the duty thereon, a tax of 10 per cent."

(Continued on page four, column two)

THRONE SPEECH IN BULGARIA REFERS TO RUMANIAN ACTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Tuesday)—The speech from the throne at the opening of the Sobranje referred to Rumania's invasion of the Dobrudja in 1913 and to Rumania's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary on Aug. 27, 1916. Even earlier the speech declared the Rumanians indulged in atrocities in the Dobrudja.

This attitude, the King's speech added, forced an order to be made to the army to enter Rumania, repulse an unexpected attack, chastise Rumania for her action in 1913, and deliver from bondage our brothers in the Dobrudja.

DONALDSON LINER MARINA SUNK; 40 SURVIVORS LANDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Donaldson liner Marina was sunk at 3:45 on Saturday afternoon, the captain and 50 members of the crew being lost. Forty survivors have been landed.

The Marina was a steel screw steamer of 5204 tons, registered at Glasgow.

Neutral Ships Lost

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Four neutral vessels, including two Swedish schooners and a Norwegian steamer, are today reported sunk.

LATEST FIGURES FROM AUSTRALIA ON CONSCRIPTION

Voting on Referendum to Extend Conscription Scheme to Service Abroad Shows Large Majority So Far Against Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Australia (Tuesday)—Figures so far obtained regarding the voting on the referendum to decide the question of extending conscription to service abroad show the following results:

New South Wales, 264,000 for and 378,000 against; Victoria, 287,000 for and 275,000 against; Queensland, 83,000 for and 89,000 against; South Australia, 65,000 for and 90,000 against; Western Australia, 59,000 for and 25,000 against; Tasmania, 37,000 for and 29,000 against. The totals so far indicate 798,000 for and 887,000 against the scheme.

Details of Scheme

What Now Confronts W. M. Hughes, the Premier

By The Christian Science Monitor Melbourne Correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia—Conscription for home defense in Australia began in the first week of October. If the citizens of the Commonwealth vote Yes on the referendum the men called out for home service will automatically be conscripted for service abroad.

The first levy consists of all single men, and widowers without children, between 21 and 35 years; the second levy, if made, will cover the same class from 35 to 45. The Ministry is hopeful that it will not be necessary to call up married men. Under the Defense Act the Government has power to summon citizens for home defense; the referendum will enable the electors to extend this power to foreign service. Under the War Precautions Act—one of the most drastic ever passed by any nation—it would probably have been possible to send conscripts overseas without other authorization. The reason for delay and referendum is mainly political.

William Morris Hughes, the Welsh-Australian Prime Minister and labor leader, returned to the Commonwealth recently after having visited Britain, France and Africa. He came back to an expectant nation but to a sullen and somewhat rebellious party. Rumors of conscription had been heard and in many labor quarters defiance had been voiced; it was an open secret that a majority of the caucus of the Federal Parliamentary Labor party would refuse to obey the command. Mr. Hughes called together the caucus and entered the supreme hours of his political life.

The inner history of the secret caucus session in which Labor's representatives debated the vital question of compulsory military service may not be told until peace comes—the hand of the censor and the shadow of the War Precautions Act are over it. Tense, dramatic, protracted, the proceedings brought victory to William Morris Hughes.

Decision was threefold: A referendum; the application of the existing Defense Act for home defense; the automatic transfer of men thus called out from home to foreign service, if the people approved at the referendum ballot. The Labor party was still nominally intact, the right to conscript rested in the hands of the people, and the power to train for home defense insured a continuity of recruits for the front should Australia vote Yes.

Assisted at every step by this decision of the caucus, and by the Liberals, Mr. Hughes carried the Referendum Bill triumphantly through the House of Representatives and the Senate, thus winning his second victory. The greatest task is now before him—the securing of an affirmative vote on the referendum in the face of bitter antagonism, the opposition including many sections of his own party and his colleague, Mr. F. G. Tudor, who has resigned his position as Minister for Customs.

Today the nation is stirred to its depths, yet none can tell what will be the result. The women realize the position keenly, but prediction regarding the woman's vote has no assured basis. The burden of decision even rests upon the trenches in France, for every Australian soldier has the privilege of voting. Then there are many thousand conscientious citizens who are at present halting between two opinions.

The fact that conscription has come in—nominally for home defense—is not a reflection on the patriotism of Australia. A comparatively new nation which can point to 237,000 volunteers, a dreadnought and fleet of fast cruisers, and big war factories, need not question its contribution to the war. But the heavy fighting at the front has depleted the ranks more rapidly than the voluntary method can refill, although every demand for reinforcements can be met until January.

When Mr. Hughes asked for 32,500 men in September and thereafter for 18,000 men a month, it was soon apparent that he was asking for the impossible. Australia made a good response to the appeal but conscription

seemed inevitable if the Prime Minister's figures were accepted.

Before passing to the conscription scheme now taking effect, it must be remembered that the opposition to conscription of certain sections of the Labor party does not arise from disloyalty, but almost entirely from the exception of the industrial workers of the world—from fear of compulsion and of its effects on trade unionism. Thousands of unionists are fighting at the front and labor legislators are serving as privates. The magnificent war efforts of the Commonwealth have been directed by a Labor Government.

The home service proclamation provides that the men called up may be retained in the ranks till the end of the war. Thus in the event of a negative vote the conscription may be required to stay in camp. The rate of pay for those called up for home service will be the same as that paid to volunteers for active service who have not reached the embarkation stage.

There will be three clauses of exemption courts—the Local, composed of magistrates; the District, which will be formed by the Supreme courts of the six states; and the Final, which will be the High Court of Australia. Conscientious objectors will be required to take up non-combatant duties. The exempt will include those engaged on work of national importance; the sole remaining sons or members of a family of which half the sons have enlisted; and men who have exceptional domestic financial obligations or are the sole support of relatives.

Finger prints will afford means of identification. Severe penalties are provided under the proclamation, including six months' imprisonment for failure to attend at the required time and place.

CONFERENCE ON CAR SHORTAGE IS ORDERED

Interstate Commission Calls Upon Carriers to Attend a Meeting at Louisville This Week to Consider Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaints are coming from shippers to the Interstate Commerce Commission indicating so serious a car shortage that Commissioner McChord, who has charge of the work, sent out numerous telegrams Monday notifying railroads of a conference which he will hold with representatives of the carriers in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3 and 4. A list of questions which it is desired that the railroad representatives be ready to answer followed the telegrams by mail.

At present the Interstate Commerce Commission has no facts of its own on which to estimate the seriousness or cause of the apparent car shortage, but judging from the nature of the complaints received it was stated Monday that the condition seemed to be one of unusual severity and due to the addition of new demands for cars to the conditions which bring something of a shortage every fall.

Carriers are apparently taking goods for export without knowing when there will be a ship in port to take the goods, with the result that cars are being used for storage of goods awaiting export. Many piers and terminals are congested, and it is often true that once congestion pertains, not even the normal amount of freight can be handled.

Notice was received Monday at the office of the commission of the placing of an embargo on coal by several roads of the Middle West. These, the Chicago & Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Louisville & Nashville. The commission will question especially concerning embargoes and the practice of any roads to give preference in accepting different commodities offered.

There is no assurance that an embargo on coal will not be placed by other roads, especially those running into the Lake regions. There has been a great rush to get coal in the sections fed from the lakes because the lakes cannot be counted on for transportation much longer this year, and all-rail transportation will mean much higher prices to those usually served by way of the lakes, and with the present inordinate demand for freight cars, may mean that coal will be seriously scarce in some sections. It is thought that persons who have foreseen this possibility have been putting in big orders for all-rail coal now, since there is already as much being carried on the lakes as the road can haul to the lake ports.

The questions which the Interstate Commission has sent to the carriers and asked to have their representatives prepared to answer at the Louisville conference cover the number of cars owned, the number on the line Nov. 1, the number of foreign cars on the line, the number of cars on lines of other roads, restrictions applied as to use, commodities favored in acceptance of freight, discrimination in the distribution of cars, volume of present traffic, additional equipment required, condition of car equipment, new cars placed in service and on order, reasons for car shortage, proposals for relief and whether shippers are cooperating.

ASSESSMENTS EQUALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The State tax commission has completed its work of the equalization of the assessments of personal property for 1916. There were previously 80 methods of assessment and 80 sets of valuations.

FRENCH LINE ON SOMME AFTER THREE MONTHS

Allied Troops Push Forward to Summit of Crescent of Hills Between Bapaume and Peronne—Now on Further Slopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—On Oct. 1 the great Allied offensive on the Somme entered upon its fourth month. What the French forces have accomplished in that time is the subject of the following dispatch from the special representative of the British press:

After three months of nearly continuous fighting, the French have succeeded in pushing forward their line to the summit of the crescent of hills which, roughly speaking, runs from Peronne to Bapaume and is the line beyond the Bapaume-Peronne road on a front of between two and three miles. Since July 1 the French have had this position before them as their main immediate objective, and the troops of the Iron Division, who on that day attacked Curlu, had a glimpse on the horizon of a line of trees marking the position of the great road at its highest point, their distant goal.

The character of the struggle has been gradually changing as the French and British have advanced. The attack of July 1 and the succeeding days after a terrific artillery preparation disposed of the first German position, which seemed, after months of trench warfare, to have become permanent and fixed. This first position, which was between 500 and 1000 yards deep, consisted of three or more parallel lines of trenches, well provided with dugouts, machine guns and all necessities. Never in the history of warfare have military engineers prepared a stronger defensive position. The French and British infantry disposed of this position with wonderful ease, and in the first few days of the battle began to eat their way into the enemy's second position. Here they were face to face north and south of the Somme with what was practically a single, continuous line of trenches, reinforced here and there by subsidiary trenches, and covered by a dense system of wire entanglements. At every point of vantage the German line was provided with machine gun shelters, capable of resisting a heavy bombardment and arranged to meet an assault wherever possible with a flanking fire. The main strength of the position lay in its machine guns and barbed wire, and in the fortified villages which formed a part of it.

By Sept. 3 the whole of the second German position from Pozieres, on the north of the river, to Belloy-en-Santerre, on the south, had been occupied by the British and French troops. The artillery of the Allies and the magnificent courage of their infantry had overcome every obstacle that could be devised by German military science with unlimited time, organization, and resources at its disposal. From this time onward there is a widening gap in the long line of the enemy's fortifications, between the North Sea and Switzerland.

Throughout the Battle of the Somme the machine gun has played a most important part. In the assault it goes forward and is set in position as soon as possible on the conquered ground, ready for the counter-attack. The Germans, naturally enough, held their front trenches with the smallest possible number of men, and as a rule they keep their machine guns as deep below ground as possible until the moment of the assault. Then they hastily put them in position, and occasionally if the barbed wire has escaped complete destruction, a couple of men and a machine gun may hold up the advance. It is on the receding slopes where artillery observation is most difficult, that the danger of an intact entanglement is greatest. Yet once the morale of the enemy has been shaken by artillery preparation not even barbed wire can check the assault. The automatic rifle has rendered valuable services to the French, and its use is being steadily extended. Peronne is in no sense a military objective. It lies in a hole, and its capture from the military point of view would be a minor matter compared to the firm establishment of the French forces on the crest of the hills between Bapaume and Peronne, now so brilliantly accomplished. Yet from the point of view of moral effect and as an appeal to tradition and sentiment it is natural that the historic town, which will to the British always be connected with Quentin Durward, should hold an important place in the public attention.

The capture of Clercy and the cutting of the Bapaume-Peronne road began to threaten the town on the west and northwest. On Sept. 27 there was hard fighting near the canal which runs below the slopes of Mont St. Quentin. Since at this point the extreme right wing of the armies on the north of the Somme meet the river, it is a corner where shelling goes on continually. Further north at Bouchaves, the French infantry had shattered counter-attack by the simple expedient of leaving their trenches and meeting it, and had carried their lines forward. Further south, in the ravine below St. Quentin, the French were slowly advancing toward Peronne. Here their great difficulty was the broken nature of the country. A number of little gullies run down from the hills into the main ravine; they are hard for the artillery to find, and lend themselves to fortification.

While the French were pressing forward toward the canal, the Germans were shelling their front lines heavily. They were mainly using eight-inch shells, which threw up huge columns of black smoke and earth. Sometimes

a shell would fall into sandstone soil, and the columns would be bright red. Sometimes a great spout of water from the river would show that a shell had spent its power among the fish. But the French were firing more than shell for shell, and the German front lines were getting more than their share. Further ahead, too, French shells were bursting on important positions, and flocks of Allied aeroplanes were circling in the air above, 20 or 30 at a time. The Germans are making every effort to regain some degree of air mastery; they have recently brought up many aeroplanes and some of their best pilots, but supremacy remains uncontestedly with the Allies.

SETTLEMENT OF FORMER SERVICE MEN ON THE LAND

Scheme to Utilize Villages in Existence Rather Than Establish New Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLASGOW, Scotland—The first prize offered by an anonymous donor through the West of Scotland Agricultural College, for the best scheme of settling ex-soldiers and sailors upon the land, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Young, N. D. A. (a member of the teaching staff of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture) and Mr. William Ross Young, C. E. (town planning engineer for the middle ward of Lanarkshire) for their joint scheme. The successful scheme provides for the utilization of villages at present in existence rather than the establishment of new settlements on the colony plan. In the opinion of its authors the selection of suitable existing villages would solve the question of churches, schools, public hall, tradesmen's services, water supply, roads, drainage and many other social institutions and public services. The railroad and road advantages of existing villages and the presence of good land, and houses in or near the villages are also emphasized. The authors favor the taking advantage of existing circumstances rather than the expenditure of public money in the purchase of new buildings and meeting the expense involved in buying up large tracts of land already highly cultivated, and the division of which into small holdings might not lead to increased production and consequently be an economic waste. It is their view too that any proposals for the establishment of new colonies would necessarily occupy more time than there could possibly be to spare.

The practical steps which the authors propose should be taken to initiate the scheme are that the appropriate Government department should call upon every local authority in Great Britain to undertake immediately a survey of such villages lying within its area of administration as might be agreed upon as between the local authority and the Board of Agriculture. The purpose of the proposed survey is to elicit such information and establish such facts as would prove a prima facie case or otherwise for the adoption of such villages for the purposes of the "housing, training, and setting up in rural occupations of discharged soldiers and sailors." Each local authority would be asked to forward for consideration and approval by the appropriate Government department a memorandum, accompanied by a complete scheme and financial statement of their proposals, such scheme to show the number and class of men whom it has been designed to absorb. The authors calculate that by this method Scotland would at once absorb 4000 ex-service men, while England and Wales, on a somewhat similar basis, would absorb 20,000 men. So the scheme of the local authority's standpoint cannot be considered other than a small undertaking, yet the combined effects, the authors state, show signs of great possibilities. To meet town-planning ideals the authors propose that there should accompany each local authority's scheme a proper village extension plan on a scale of 25 inches to the mile, showing land and buildings suitable for use. Another map to a scale of 6 inches to the mile should indicate areas of land within a reasonable distance of the villages that would be suitable for afforestation, also any land which could be suitably reclaimed or brought into use for agricultural purposes.

Turning to the actual holdings of the men, the authors of the scheme state that the men being in receipt of a substantial pension from the Government will be placed in a position that will enable them to pay an economic rent for their land and buildings. The range of rural occupations might include a limited number of small holdings for men with previous experience, specially for the production of milk, butter and cheese, and the rearing of stock. A large proportion of allotments suitable for market gardening, fruit-growing, poultry-keeping, pig-keeping, bee-keeping, as well as the growing of certain crops under glass, or a combination of the foregoing pursuits. The formation of forest nurseries and the production of trees in specially selected villages might be considered by local authorities, especially where they are in the neighborhood of water catchment areas and in those districts where afforestation is likely to be developed. Consideration should also be given to the possibilities, through cooperative methods of setting up rural occupations, such as bacon-curing, fruit-bottling, jam factories, and where the villages lie in the center of a large dairy district there might be cheese and cream factories set up. Hurdle-making, basket-making, implement-making, saddlery, wheel and cartwright works, and other occupations subsidiary to agriculture might also be developed.

ZEMSTVO UNION DOES MANIFOLD WORK IN RUSSIA

Now Maintaining Over 3000 Institutions All Laboring Directly for the Army—A Real Training School for People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CHICAGO, Ill.—American readers are finally becoming familiar with the Russian word "Zemstvo," writes Samuel N. Harper. We hear more frequently of a "Zemstvo Union," which has been organizing and mobilizing the forces of the country, especially during the second year of the war.

This institution has a bureau in New York city, and many American manufacturers have learned of the "All-Russian Zemstvo Union" through war orders. But only recently has the word "Zemstvo" come to represent to the American something clear and definite. Americans who have been in Russia have come away without any real understanding of the character and strength of this institution, though in Russia "Zemstvo institution" and "Zemstvo workers" are current expressions, with very definite meaning. "Zemstvo Russia" is the Russia that the casual visitor often fails even to hear about, though for many of us who have studied Russia it is not only the most interesting Russia, but also probably the more real Russia, and certainly the Russia that gives the greatest promise for the future.

The Zemstvo is the local provincial council, an elective institution which exercises what one might term the more benevolent functions of government. It is local self-government, and since its introduction in 1864, it has been for Russians a training school in civic and public work. Restricted in their sphere of activity by a jealous bureaucracy, which wished to maintain its monopoly of the government of the country, the local councils were able to train only a comparatively small number of workers. But in spite of limitations originally imposed on their activity, and the constant interference with their work even within the narrow limits prescribed, the local provincial councils developed, for they served vital interests.

During a recent visit in Russia I was explaining to an American friend, eager to learn something about Russia, what this "Zemstvo Russia" does and thinks and stands for. In Moscow we visited the central committee of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, which coordinates the work of over 300 local provincial councils. In the effort to mobilize the resources of the country, all the work of this committee has to do with some problem raised by the war—the care of the injured, or of the refugees, the supply of food, equipment and, finally, ammunition to the army. We saw here the war activity of Zemstvo Russia. I wished my friend to understand what was back of all this organization work called forth by the war, to realize the force behind Zemstvo Russia. The Zemstvo is the local provincial council, doing its work in the rural districts, in the villages, among the peasants, who constitute over 80 per cent of the population in this agricultural empire. Explanations and descriptions are always inadequate, and it was possible to let the friend see for himself a bit of this Zemstvo Russia. An old Zemstvo worker agreed to come along as guide, and he could give to the visitor not only the plan but also the spirit of Zemstvo work.

As we drove out from Moscow we came to a chaussee road, which led first through the small suburban towns and then right out to genuine peasant villages. The chaussee was a "Zemstvo road," constructed and maintained by the local provincial council of the district. On our journey of some 50 miles we passed schools, houses, representing the network of primary schools which the Zemstvo has gradually developed. We saw several Zemstvo hospitals, and finally stopped at one for the noon hour. Roads, schools and hospitals—all the result of Zemstvo activities. Along the road we might have stopped at a model farm run by the agricultural experts of the Zemstvo. The term "benevolent functions of government" aptly characterizes the work of these local provincial councils.

My friend saw the lesson which I had hoped he would see when I planned the excursion into rural Russia. He saw what was being done to develop the broader masses of the people, both materially and morally. He saw who was doing this work, and how well it was being done. He became acquainted with the people actually and actively engaged in this work, and felt the spirit in which they went about the work. He saw the great promise for the future in the wider extension of Zemstvo enterprise and activity. And all this Zemstvo work has been going on since 1864, uncoordinated, it is true, for the bureaucracy looked upon these new institutions with distrust from the very start, and prevented any tendency to form "unions." The progress of Zemstvo work had been systematically retarded, and constantly restricted to union in the narrow limits under the bureaucracy's interpretation of the law which provided for these bodies of local self-government. The work of the Zemstvo could not, however, be frankly suppressed. One could not oppose openly the introduction of schools, or the making of better roads or the promoting of more modern methods of agri-

culture. But the Zemstvo could be suspected either of not doing the work well or of overtaxing the local population, and measures could be taken to correct these faults. Again the work of these councils was so vital that it could not be neglected, and the Zemstvo continued to grow, to open more schools, plant new relief institutions, extend roads, and help the peasants get more out of their land.

What happened in Russia two years ago when the war broke out? First, the people sensed the meaning of the war immediately, and gave their moral support to those responsible for the conduct of the war. Then the Russian public came forward, to give material support to the army at the front, and the first step to this end was the organizing of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union. The government had to forget its suspicion of the Zemstvo, and accept the proffered assistance, for it knew that it could not handle the problem without the help of the people. Municipal Russia also formed an All-Russian Municipality Union, to work along similar lines as provincial Russia. Later the business men of Russia came forward and demanded a share in the work of organizing the country, and formed war industry committees, to assist in the production of ammunition for the army. Finally cooperative societies, which had had a phenomenal growth in Russia since the beginning of the century, strengthened their internal organization, and also effected some degree of coordination within fields of activity or areas of territory, in order to play a more important part in the "mobilizing of all the resources of the country."

Zemstvo Union, Municipality Union, war industry committees, cooperative societies, are all public, as opposed to bureaucratic institutions, and represent the participation of the Russian public in the work of supporting the army. The Municipality Union, for example, collected at the front the old boots discarded by the soldiers, brought them back to factories which it had equipped, and repaired and sent back to the army more than 1,000,000 pairs of these boots. The war industry committees relieved the government of the task of converting and organizing many factories for the production of ammunition. Cooperative societies have helped to solve the problem of food supply, both for the local population and for the army, and have made it possible for the other organizations to fill large contracts for supplies or equipment. The Zemstvo Union is now maintaining over 3000 institutions, all working directly for the army, with a staff exceeding 50,000 trained experts along various lines. There are over 30,000 cooperative societies, with a registered membership of over 13,000,000, and each member will represent a household of four or more persons. There are war industry committees in all large manufacturing centers, and on every committee the workmen have their elected representatives.

All these public institutions, working directly for the army, all this work of Russian society, are peculiar to Russia. Where in other countries the Government is organizing the resources of the country, building factories and placing orders for supplies with private concerns, in Russia society has organized itself, and has relieved the Government of many burdens, assuming practically governmental functions. Most of the work done by these public organizations is done as public work. Orders for army equipment are filled at cost, no provision being made for a commercial profit. The government assigns large credits, and the supplies are collected or manufactured as economically as possible, and an account is rendered.

It is not surprising to find this form of organization in Russia. For many years the central bureaucracy has shown itself unable to cope with the problem of administering the vast Empire from Petrograd, even under normal conditions of peace. Then, also, for many years the Russian public had clamored for a fuller participation in public affairs, and was able to insist on its demand only when the country found itself face to face with a national crisis. Finally, the feeling of cooperation has always been strong in Russia, in all classes, as evidenced by the large number of cooperative societies cited above. The Zemstvo and Municipality Unions represent a kind of cooperation, and the war industry committees have been successful because all the manufacturers participated. The spirit of all these organizations is given in the phrase now so current in Russia: "The war is organizing, to support the army at the front."

The army appreciates what is being done by the public to equip and support it. Letters of thanks pass from the commanders of armies to the various leaders in this public work. Generals speak of the excellent service of the public organizations, in interviews to newspaper men. The War Department is constantly turning over new contracts to these organizations. Under pressure of war conditions, Zemstvo Russia and Russian society are coming into their own, and through all this activity thousands of Russians are now able to do public work, a privilege which the Russian society has worked to receive for several generations, but which was granted them only sparingly and grudgingly under the bureaucratic regime. The ability to organize and do effective work, as shown by the thousands of men and women active in one or another of the public organizations, has given the Russians confidence in themselves. Many Russians were inclined to accept the statement so often made, either by some outside observer or by their rulers, that they, as Slaves, were constitutionally incapable of effecting strong social or political organization. A recent book on Russia, written by an Englishman, is called "The Self-Discovery of Russia." The writer himself has just discovered Zemstvo Russia, and the Russia of the public, as opposed to the Russia of bureaucracy. But in a sense the title is correct, for in these public organizations

Russians themselves learned that they can organize and work.

Bureaucracy impeded the progress of Zemstvo work before the war. Since the outbreak of the war bureaucracy has continued to obstruct the public, and all manifestations of public initiative. Only recently the Council of Ministers on the representations of the Ministry of the Interior, resolved that there should be no more public meetings or conferences, except with special permission. This order covered the conferences of the Zemstvo workers, called to examine and distribute among the various Zemstvo contracts submitted to them by the Ministry of War. In answer to a public protest, bureaucracy retreated a bit, and compromised by deciding that a representative of the Government—it would be a police official—should be present at all meetings and conferences, with authority to close them if he "found it necessary." In other words, the Ministry of the Interior is trying to police Russia in the same spirit with which it "watched over" the people in times of peace. The Ministry of the Interior thinks to find "revolution" in all this organizing activity. Perhaps the organizing movement is revolutionary from the narrow point of view of the Department of Police. For all these public organizations will have enormous political significance after the war, though at present the leaders are thinking only of the task of the moment, and insist that they are simply "organizing for victory, to support the army."

The outside observer cannot fail, and may be allowed, to see what is going to come after the war. The Russian public has come forward, to help win the war, and it will insist on having a share in the reconstruction of the country after the war. The student of Russia knows what the Russian public has been demanding for years, and he sees Russian society becoming better organized and more coordinated as the war goes on. He sees how the numerical strength of an articulate thinking Russian public in the world is almost daily. He knows the ideals of this Russia, as expressed now for many years in literature and in political programs. It seems to him therefore inevitable that a new Russia will emerge from the war.

But just as much remains to be done before the foreign enemy is vanquished, so also the work of internal organization, with its lessons in discipline and cooperation, must go on before Russia solves her great internal problem, with all its ramifications. Some Russians naturally watch the trend of events with apprehension, for their own personal interests are not subserved by this bringing in of Russian society into public affairs. Russia has her "Old Guard," and as elsewhere, it is strongly entrenched. The current is, however, too strong to be dammed. A Russian of the old bureaucratic school explained quite frankly that they could not get along without these public organizations. He could not overlook the statements of the army, that the army would have perished from lack of food were it not for the organization of the country to the rear. "You see, it's like a child that has to be clothed and fed. But this child is going to grow up, and perhaps do something naughty." He was not thinking how best to help the child grow up into a useful member of the community. He was thinking only of his own comfort and ease. Conditions of life in Russia are still very hard and severe. But Russian society has passed through many crises, though perhaps never one so stupendous as the present. On the other hand, Russian society has never before attained such a degree of compactness and unity. For it is fighting a national war. "Our army," "our war" are the words of Zemstvo or municipal worker, of manufacturer, of workman and of peasant.

ALLIES RAID ON ESSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—Further details of the allied air raid on Essen by the two French airmen, Captain de Beauchamps and Lieutenant Daucourt show that the start, which was to have taken place on Sept. 14, was postponed until Sept. 22, on account of the rain. Weather conditions then favored observation, and the chief features of the country could be read like a map. The airmen followed the Moselle and reached Treves. Leaving Coblenz on their right and avoiding the large towns, they crossed the Rhine north of Remagen. The plan of the journey had provided at this point for a possible change of direction. If their objective, Essen, had seemed impossible to reach they were then to have bombarded the railway station at Cologne. But all went well, and already Essen was becoming visible in the distance. They flew over the town at 2 o'clock, having traveled 219 miles in one hour and 45 minutes. The machines were then at a height of 13,000 feet. The airmen threw their bombs with great precision, for they soon saw bright flames and brief sparks bursting forth. This was followed by a column of smoke, while the airmen circled over the factories without being hit by a single shot. The return voyage was easily accomplished. The airmen saw near the river the bright town of Liege. The road was clear, and they returned in safety. Before coming to earth Captain de Beauchamps looped the loop. On descending they declared that they were delighted with their trip.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The Banca Commerciale Italiana, by arrangement with the London County Council, has invested £1000 in British government stock for the provision of an annual prize for a student of the Italian language in the commercial institution. Only British-born subjects whose parents are also British-born will be eligible.

FARM LOAN BANK HEARINGS IN THE CITIES OF SOUTH

Claims of Various States Heard by Federal Body—Florida Confident of Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—The Federal Farm Loan Board, which is now touring the South with a view to hearing arguments for the establishment of Farm Loan Banks in this territory, recently concluded its hearing at Macon, and thus the claims of Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Georgia have been presented. The board is yet to visit Birmingham, New Orleans, Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn.

Representative men from all parts of the state were in Macon presenting the claims of the various Georgia localities desiring one of the banks. The main arguments were presented by Macon representatives, who were strongly backed by a delegation from Atlanta, which city has withdrawn from the fight for a bank and put all its strength behind Macon's claims. But two members of the board sat at Macon, these being W. S. A. Smith and George W. Norris. Charles E. Lobell was in Washington on personal business, and Herbert Quick and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the chairman, are engaged in the presidential campaign. Macon's claims were in the hands of Judge William H. Felton, and to expedite matters each phase of the subject was presented by a different speaker.

Jacksonville, which was also visited, appears to be exceedingly confident that it will be chosen as the location of one of the banks, and this confidence is said to be due to the influence which Senator Fletcher is said to have with the board. The Florida Senator is regarded as the father of the thought of rural credits, and it was he who headed the commission which investigated the subject in Europe.



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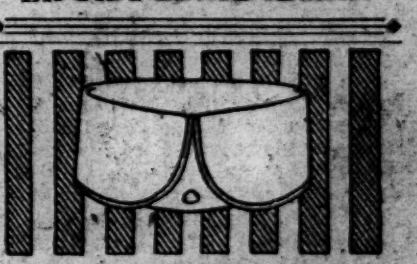
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SPAIN AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE ARGENTINE

Desire Expressed for Greater Friendship With South American Republic—Attitude Toward the United States

By The Christian Science Monitor Special

MADRID, Spain.—Some puzzling circumstances present themselves with reference to the relations between Spain and the Argentine. The recent raising to the rank of the embassy of the legations of the two nations has stimulated throughout Spain the desire for a much greater intimacy between them from which the best results in every direction might accrue. It is pointed out that when Don Amalio Gimeno, the minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in the Cortes in which he formulated a proposition for the improvement of Spanish relations with the land on the other side of the Atlantic where live so many thousands of Spaniards, and where there are so many republics that owe so much to Spain, including their civilization and their language, it was the first time that such a practical proposition had ever been submitted to the Spanish Parliament and was much more efficacious than all the fine speeches of casual orators, the resolutions of Spanish-American societies, and the songs of poets. The embassies having been established, the only reduction of Spain is upon its own stupidity in not having done this thing before.

"Where," it is asked, "does Spain exercise most influence, in Russia or the Argentine? Where is it to our interests that they shall understand Spain better, in Vienna or in Montevideo? Where is it necessary to take measures for the protection of expatriated subjects, in Rome or in Havana? The campaign to which I have previously referred in favor of insisting on South America being referred to as 'Spanish America' and not as 'Latin America' is being pursued, and France, of whom it is declared by the Spaniards that she has had nothing whatever to do with South America, but seeks unfairly to imply some special interest and connection by the use of that term 'Latin America,' could do nothing more at the present time to please Spain, whose friendship she shows a keen desire to cultivate than by some general renunciation of that expression." The great thing, however, is that diplomatic representation between Spain and the Argentine is not only placed on a more dignified and important basis, but is to be made permanent. The old slick system has produced at times some appalling results. It has lately been shown that when the Pan-American conference of all the American peoples was held at Buenos Aires, attended as it was by Mr. McAdoo from Washington, the Spanish Government at Madrid confused this highly important conference with the Pan-American gathering which was held at Washington more than a year ago.

There is a general call in Spain for the strengthening and making more practical of Spanish diplomacy, especially in South America. We want to see our consuls and diplomatists making fewer fine speeches and holding more conferences on agriculture, industry, economy, and mercantile relations between the American countries and ours in the way that the representative of the Argentine, Senor Non, does in Washington, and that of the United States, Mr. Stimson, does in Buenos Aires. So it is said in Madrid now. It is urged that as the result of the war the United States is taking a new place in world politics. She is thinking of alliances and reorganizing her army and navy. "We have now, therefore, to consider the advent of a new colossus into Europe, and it is this colossus which we make friends in Europe, so as to enter into the concert of the old world, where will she look for them? Shall we not be the first to be solicited? Are the flatteries that we are now receiving from our adversaries of 1898 not signs of this solicitude? Are there not indications of a scheme for pouring into Spain vast sums of American capital to establish by those means a lasting basis of friendship?" This statement represents the Spanish view in most responsible quarters, and it is of importance.

In the meantime, a subject as between Spain and the Argentine creates some anxiety, though happily it is not of the kind to cause any friction between the two countries. There is no doubt in Madrid that very large numbers of Spanish subjects in the Argentine are suffering acutely as the result of the conditions that reign in the South American state at the present time; and have neither work to do nor food to eat. Information that reaches Spain is of such a character that no doubt is left upon the subject. It is said that there is no work for the Spaniards who live in Buenos Aires and much less for those who newly arrive there from the home country. In the public thoroughfares there are groups of Spaniards in rags and tatters, seeking for crusts of bread or anything else to eat in any out-of-the-way place where it may be found.

The government cannot give them work and the consuls cannot help them. At night they are led to refuges where the regimen to which they are subjected, perhaps necessarily, is far from satisfactory in any respect. In a space measuring ten meters by six, as many as 114 individuals have been packed. At 4 o'clock in the morning they are turned out of these places. Thousands of Spaniards are suffering in this way, and representations are being made to Madrid that some means for the repatriation of the sufferers

should be found. It is proposed that the Compania Transatlantica should make substantial reductions in their passages and that, if necessary, the Spanish government should make up the difference. The point is put forward that when peace is declared emigration from Spain will be very great and there will be some gain to the country in any such repatriation as might be effected now.

As further and most pointedly indicating the plight of these sufferers, I may say that King Alfonso has received a message from the Spanish repatriation committee that has been established in Buenos Aires, with thousands of signatures attached to it, in which the signatories, after the usual loyal preliminaries, say "We are Spaniards and proud of our country and we desire to return to it to join our effort in the national life that vibrates with the strong impulses that Your Majesty has had the wisdom to press upon it from the sovereignty of your glorious throne. We are humble workmen, but have a great love, that has been increased in these distant lands, for Spain and our King, but we have not means to return to our native country where the love of the fatherland and friends awaits us. Our situation has been made impossible in the Argentine by the oppressive economic crisis from which this country suffers at the present time. Thousands who find themselves without food or work or hope of getting them, beg Your Majesty and the government to condescend to the us message in all the Spanish ships that go to Spain, or placing a steamship at the disposition of Your Majesty's representatives in the republic so that we may be repatriated."

IMPERIAL TIMBER BUREAU SCHEME URGED IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Professor Percy Groom, occupant of the chair of technology of woods and fibers at the Imperial College of Science, lately addressed the London Chamber of Commerce on "The Empire's Timber Trade: Its Future and Technology," and advocated the establishment of an imperial timber bureau. Believing that definite protective tariffs would be adopted after the war, he remarked that so far as timber was concerned it was not merely a question of grading the tariffs as regarded raw material and manufactured articles. The problem would inevitably arise as to the extent to which wood grown within the British empire should be given a tariff preference. Doubtless more than one country of the British empire would ask for such preference for its woods and wood products. The British nation was generally in favor of utilizing to the fullest the resources of the British empire. Was the government to decide the extent and the means by which this policy should be applied to the timber trade? Timber merchants had already had experience of the government's conduct of timber affairs. If the timber trade was going to take action the time seemed to have arrived for deciding upon the views of the wood industries of the country were to be presented to the government. The British empire included within its confines a larger amount and wider range of timbers than were possessed by any other state. Research was required to determine the properties of these woods, especially the less well known ones, and the uses to which they could be applied. The dominant fact in connection with British timber imports was the enormous sum of over £30,000,000 which they paid for soft woods.

Dealing further with the question of soft woods and the empire's supply of hardwood, Professor Groom said that any comprehensive scheme of research should include the investigation of the problems concerning industries largely using wood. Within the tropical parts of the empire they ought to encourage the growing of a cheap wood for matches instead of spending millions on importation from Sweden. There was no reason why the dyeing of wood should be carried on almost exclusively abroad. False ebony came from France or Germany, but apple wood at 6s. a cubic foot could be converted into false ebony at 10s. to 25s. a foot by a simple, cheap process. Gray sycamore had been exported to Paris and Hamburg for conversion by a secret process into what was known as artificial hawthorn, and thousands of pounds were spent in trying to discover the secret. The problem, however, was so easy that it took only half an hour to solve, and within three hours he had made every grade of gray sycamore, from the lightest silver to the darkest black. Planos to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds were, before the war, annually imported into England from Germany. By research students in cooperation with planomakers, physicists, steel experts, and a timber technologist he urged the establishment of an imperial timber bureau in London in connection with an institution having not merely a timber department, but well staffed and well equipped chemical, physical, engineering, and fuel departments and workshops. This bureau would be in closest touch with the various countries of the British empire and with the timber and allied trades, and would supply technical advice and conduct investigations. In cooperation with the timber trade it would lead to a vast increase in the exploitation of woods grown in the British empire, to the advancement of neglected industries, to decreased waste, and to less loss through decay.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SAIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, who arrived here Oct. 10, is expected to leave for Berlin on the Scandinavian-American line steamship Frederic VIII, sailing Dec. 5 for Copenhagen.

WHY THE PLAN FOR RELIEF IN POLAND FAILED

Correspondence Published in Britain Shows Efforts Made to Secure Feeding of Population of Occupied Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The course of the diplomatic effort of Great Britain, in response to neutral appeals, to secure the feeding of the population of those districts of Poland which are now occupied by the troops of the central empires, is indicated by correspondence recently published, as announced in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, as a White Paper. The document is in the form of correspondence transmitted to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

As it has been known for some time, the negotiations for the relief of Poland, failed after long negotiations. In this connection Viscount Grey, the British foreign secretary states that the failure of the German and Austro-Hungarian governments to entertain any proposals for the relief of Poland or other occupied territories. The time has, therefore, arrived, he announces, to put on record the course of the negotiations and the reason for their failure.

The question of the relief of Poland first came to the attention of His Majesty's government in the spring of 1915, when the United States ambassador inquired on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation whether His Majesty's government were prepared to allow foodstuffs to be imported into Poland via Rotterdam. It was finally decided to assent to the proposal. Since the date of the inquiries made by the United States Ambassador, however, the sinking of the Lusitania had occurred. As a result of the discussions between the United States and the German governments following upon that incident, it appears that the officials at Berlin informed the Rockefeller Foundation that they could admit no relief into Poland under American control. The proposal therefore lapsed. Shortly after this Viscount Grey was approached by the Comité Général de Secours pour les Victimes de la Guerre en Pologne in Switzerland with a request that the importation of foodstuffs from America into Poland should be allowed. On the 29th July, 1915, the committee was informed that the importation of food into territory occupied by the enemy could not be permitted until the Germans had ceased to make requisitions in Poland. This the German government promised the Rockefeller Foundation to do, but never fulfilled this promise.

In further explanation Viscount Grey stated that an excellent source of information indicated that the enemy "take away the last piece of bread and the last head of cattle from their legitimate owner." It is for this reason that he regretted they were not able to alter their present policy in regard to the importation of goods into territory occupied by an enemy who acted in that manner.

At the end of 1915 the British government had begun to receive undeniable information as to the proceedings of the Germans and Austrians in the Polish territories occupied by their armies. Beside the usual wholesale requisitions of foodstuffs behind the armies as they advanced the operations of deliberately instituted bodies like the German Import Company showed clearly the German intention of systematically draining the country of its food supplies, and making their control of wringing money from the Polish people.

The facts, Viscount Grey points out, are conveniently summed up in the statement made to the German Reichstag by the deputy minister of war General von Wandel: "We owe it in great part to the skillful and untiring activity of the economic committees that our soldiers in the field are fed as well as they are, and that large stocks, which have made it easier to feed our people, have been brought from the occupied territories into Germany. The officers who cooperate in this work have rendered a great service to the Fatherland."

How the Germans denuded Poland of its supplies is shown by the following statement, published in a Vienna paper by the Austrian general, Madziara, district commander at Lublin: "In the eastern parts of the district the conditions are especially bad, chiefly because the Germans have taken away during the war all that they possibly could."

Just about this time Herbert Hoover of the commission for relief in Belgium made an appeal to Viscount Grey on behalf of Poland. Viscount Grey's reply laid down the condition upon which the relief of Poland would be facilitated by the Allies—that the export of foodstuffs from Russian Poland should be prohibited by the German and Austro-Hungarian governments, and that these governments should undertake to supply to the people a fair ration representing the native stocks of the country and to give the American commission free hand in the distribution of all foodstuffs. No specific reply to these demands was ever received from Berlin or Vienna, but a draft scheme was sketched between the American relief societies and the German government by which the Allies and America were to feed Poland until the harvest, and the moment the harvest was over the Germans "would be free to seize it wholesale."

On April 26 Sir Cecil Spring-Rice telegraphed that "Germany could not accept the demand of His Majesty's government—that Polish foodstuffs

should not be used for the army of occupation." Germany, however, was certain that it could maintain the population on a safe living basis until the harvest. Lord Grey's comments on this declaration were: "This was only one instance of the difficulty which the allied governments have always had to face in dealing with these relief questions, viz., that in spite of the statements of American philanthropists, and in spite of the appeals apparently made to them by German and Austrian officials, depicting the certainty of starvation in the absence of imported supplies, the enemy governments have nevertheless constantly published official statements in their press, minimizing the necessity for relief, boasting of the measures that they had taken to deal with the food problem, and speaking with contemptuous tolerance of the activities of American relief societies."

On July 8, 1916, the United States government presented their appeal to all belligerents urging them to arrange for the relief of Poland. The allied governments offered to relieve all occupied territories indefinitely, provided that the enemy would reserve all produce of the soil of such territories for the inhabitants, and they asked the President of the United States to nominate neutrals to undertake the work of relief. This offer has been categorically refused by the German government. The Austrian government, have maintained their usual silence.

In my opinion, concludes Viscount Grey, the negotiations have thus reached the conclusion which the German government intended that they should reach. There has never been any intention on the part of the enemy to fulfill the obligations resting upon them under the rules of war, as recognized by all civilized countries, toward the inhabitants of the territories occupied by their armies, and their purpose in the whole negotiations was only to confuse issues and throw the greatest possible amount of odium upon the Allies.

CANADA BUILDING FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the Canadian government is reaching out in an endeavor to share in the Pacific carrying trade with the United States, Japan, and the other nations, at least to the extent of subsidizing a private company that is about to build nine and probably more great auxiliary lumber and freight carriers, has just been made known here.

About one year ago a San Francisco shipping company built a new type of deep water lumber carrying vessel, in the form of a five-masted, single-decked, twin Bolinder-auxiliary schooner, the first vessel of this type to be constructed being the City of Portland. This type of ship has been so successful that a Montreal government, has purchased the plans of the City of Portland, and will build several of these vessels in Vancouver and Victoria at a cost of about \$4,000,000.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND PROSPER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I.—That there is little resentment in Australia against the neutral attitude of the United States as regards the European war, is the assertion of the Hon. Walter F. Frear, former governor of Hawaii, who has just returned from a tour of Australia. "New Zealand and the Fiji Islands," New Zealand is a picturesque country, but Australia is far more picturesque than has been imagined. Both Australia and New Zealand are now paying heavily for the progressive, social and industrial legislation which they have enacted. The two countries have contributed largely in men and money to the cause of the empire. Nevertheless, they are experiencing an unusual era of prosperity."

DAYLIGHT SAVERS TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a meeting of a committee organized by Marcus Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan, representatives of various chambers of commerce will be invited to attend a gathering in this city in December to discuss ways and means of promoting the campaign to have Congress pass a law turning the clocks of the nation forward an hour on the first Sunday in May, 1917. President Marks says that the majority of Congressmen have been approached on the subject and that none had anything to say against the daylight saving plan.

ARKANSAS BUSINESS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The good cotton prices have caused a great business boom in the interior of the State. Country merchants say the demand for merchandise is so great that they cannot fill orders. There is more money in the Little Rock banks than ever before.

JONES LAW A STEP TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

Manuel Quezon, Resident Commissioner From the Philippines in Congress, Applauds United States to His People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—"The Jones law is a step toward ultimate independence of autonomy, whichever the Filipino people may choose, but the United States Government will never withdraw its sovereignty from the Philippine Islands while there is any thought of foreign aggression, and certainly not until the people are fully prepared to maintain their Government in every way."

These words from the mouth of Manuel Quezon, Resident Commissioner of the Filipino people in the Congress of the United States, who returned home recently, bringing with him a copy of the Jones Law, have done more to establish confidence among all elements of the cosmopolitan population of Manila than any that have been uttered by an American or Filipino in authority for many years, and it is clear that they give the belief of the man who knows the attitude of the people of the United States and of Congress toward the Philippine Islands today.

"The law is a step toward the final solution of the Philippine problem," declared Mr. Quezon, "and at the same time it is a definite achievement in many respects. There will be one more piece of legislation on the Philippine question—and only one. At some date in the future, how soon I would not care to predict, the Congress of the United States will pass a law granting to the islands either complete independence or autonomy. By independence I mean a complete withdrawal of the United States from the islands, and by autonomy I mean a Government in which the Filipino people will be given full power to manage their own affairs of government in so far as the islands themselves are concerned, but left without authority to take any action on matters which would involve international relations."

"Which of the two it is to be will be determined, I firmly believe, in accordance with the expressed desires of the Filipino people, whenever the time shall come that the people of the United States are convinced that the islands are ready for the step."

"The Jones Law, as I have said, is definite in some particulars. It means that the United States will not withdraw from the islands on short notice. The preamble distinctly states that the Filipino people must be prepared to maintain their Government upon a stable basis, and the American people will demand that the islands be fully prepared before further action is taken."

"Then there is another thing. The American Government will not relinquish its sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as long as there is possibility of foreign aggression, and I may say here that the Russo-Japanese treaty, recently signed, is very apt to affect the future of the Philippines."

"As regards the preparation of the islands for either independence or autonomy, the United States will undoubtedly have to be shown that we are prepared to maintain a stable Government under all of those conditions that would naturally affect a country's national existence, and our preparation must be financial and economic as well as political."

"But when the time does come that the United States feels that further legislation on the Philippines can be undertaken, I feel certain that the wishes of the Filipinos will dictate that action. If the people then indicate that they desire full independence and complete separation from the United States, I believe that their wishes will be gratified, but if they desire only autonomy, it is that that they will receive."

"For the present I am deeply gratified with the passage of the Jones Law. It is an achievement and a step toward something greater, as well as a definite promise that the Filipinos will be the masters of their own destiny."

Thousands lined the streets of Manila to greet Mr. Quezon on his arrival, and on the following evening there was a banquet at one of the leading hotels of the city, at which Governor-General Harrison and Mr. Quezon were the chief speakers.

Here for the first time the chief executive of the islands went on record as having been in favor of the proposed Clarke amendment to the Senate Philippine bill, defeated in the House of Representatives, which would have conferred upon the Philippines absolute independence in a period of from two to four years, and expressed his faith in the ability and power of the Filipinos to establish a stable Government as that required by the Jones Law, in the not distant future. The only discordant note sounded was when Mr. Harrison termed the opposition to Philippine legislation in the United States to be the result of "misinformation and intrigue," a statement which was in striking contrast with another made a few minutes later by the returning Resident Commissioner, who declared that his seven years of experience in the United States had shown him that the American people were the best friends that the Philippines have or can hope to have, and that even those who opposed the expressed desires of the Filipino people had done so in the firm and sincere belief that by so doing, they were acting for the best interests of the islands.

MORE THAN 600 LIQUOR PLACES TO CLOSE DOORS

Virginia Prohibition Law Goes Into Effect on Wednesday, Nov. 1—"Dry's" Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau
RICHMOND, Va.—Prohibition goes into effect in Virginia on Nov. 1, when the Mapp Act becomes operative. This measure prohibits the sale of ardent spirits, except by certain bonded establishments, and restricts the shipment of liquor into the State. Some 650 liquor dealers will close their doors.

Under the new prohibition law it will be unlawful after Nov. 1 for any person to manufacture, sell, transport, advertise, give away, dispense, or solicit orders for ardent spirits of all kinds and all beverages containing more than one half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume. The prohibition does not apply to cider containing not more than 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, and provision is made for the handling of pure grain and fruit alcohol and their derivatives under certain conditions. Hotels, under certain restrictions, may purchase liquors for culinary purposes only.

Under the law every adult who is the head of a family may receive not more than once a month limited quantities of liquor. Ardent spirits are prohibited in all public places and lodge rooms, clubs and fraternity houses. Newspapers published within the state are prohibited from printing liquor advertisements, but the sale and distribution of newspapers published out of the State and carrying liquor advertisements are permitted.

Virginia goes "dry" after a campaign of four years, in which the law was taken by the Anti-Saloon League. In the Legislatures of 1910 and 1912 bills providing for a referendum were introduced, but met defeat. An act was passed in 1914 in accordance with which the referendum was submitted to the people on Sept. 22, 1914, and state-wide prohibition won by about 30,000 votes.

The Anti-Saloon League, in the campaign of 1915, worked for the election of a new General Assembly pledged to strict state-wide prohibition, and a big majority of the 140 delegates and Senators were elected on such a platform. The Legislature, which met in January of this year, followed closely the Anti-Saloon League's prohibition program. The Mapp Act, declaring prohibition in force on Nov. 1, and providing machinery for enforcing it, was carried by overwhelming majorities in both houses. The commissioner charged with the enforcement of the law has a salary of \$3500.

ST. PAUL WOMEN MAY MAKE BREAD TO REDUCE COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The St. Paul Housewives League has begun a campaign of publicity here and in Minneapolis to turn women to home baking.

As in most other American cities the price of the 10 to 12 ounce loaf has been increased here to 6 cents, and the 20-ounce loaf sells at 10 cents. Members of the league, as an example of the saving made in home baking, are pointing to the cost experiment made by the domestic science class of girls in the Humboldt high school, in which it was shown that the cost of a 20-ounce loaf to the woman who bakes it herself is 67-10 cents.

In the high school experiment four loaves were baked, weighing 22 ounces each. A special gas meter was attached to the oven to show the amount of gas consumed. The best of ingredients were used.

Here is the table of cost for the four loaves: 1 cake compressed yeast 2 cents, 3% pounds flour at 5 cents a pound 18% cents; 1 pint of milk 4 cents, 11 cubic feet of gas 1 cent, 2% tablespoons of lard at 20c. pound 1 cent; total 26% cents.

"If we were baking in large quantities and buying materials at wholesale prices the cost would be reduced very materially," said Miss Mabel Regan, teacher in charge of the experiment.

WOMEN SEEK WAY TO UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau
ATHENS, Ga.—The Women's Federation of Clubs of Georgia is to take up at an early meeting the question of changing the Georgia law to permit the admittance of women to the University of Georgia regular courses of study for degrees, and diplomas. An appeal has been prepared by the women's clubs of Athens calling for a change in the state law so that women shall be admitted to the junior and senior and the graduate classes of the university on the same basis as men. The three years' summer school method is the only way a woman can now receive a degree of any kind at the University of Georgia.

CHEAPER TAXICABS FOR NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Beginning Wednesday, New York is to have lower taxicab service from a new company which plans to charge 20 cents for the first third of a mile and 10 cents for each succeeding third, or 40 cents for the first mile and 30 for each succeeding mile, regardless of number of passengers up to five.

HAVERTHILL MAYOR DEFENDS HIS ACTS ON NIGHT OF RIOT

HAVERTHILL, Mass.—Defending his actions as chief executive of this city during the rioting at the City Hall on the night of April 3, when Thomas E. Leyden of Somerville was prevented from lecturing on the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public schools, Mayor Albert L. Bartlett today made public a statement which follows the trial last week as a result of which a jury freed the Mayor on one count and disagreed on a second.

The Mayor's statement in part is as follows: "I would not make any comment upon the case, were it not that it is difficult for the general public to get a clear understanding of the matter and of what the findings of the jury means. In my own case, the first count of the indictment was an omnibus count, and on this the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty."

"I complied with the letter of the law except that I did not command the assistance of all persons present in suppressing the assembly. I know that any attempt of any faction in that assembly to arrest the other faction would precipitate the wildest kind of a riot, with possible bloodshed and loss of life."

"To have ordered the little company of militia to clear the street with bayonet and shot would have been the extreme of unwisdom and my critics would have said that the Mayor lost his judgment and the district attorney might have had the duty of prosecuting me for manslaughter. I exercised my best judgment, did my duty fearlessly, but with discretion and there were no serious consequences."

"The Mayor concluded by saying that Aldermen Stickney and Cook deserve no condemnation, and that he was sorry the jury was deterred by the strict charge of the judge from agreeing upon their innocence."



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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

north of the Somme were under hostile fire, to which we responded vigorously.

Our opponents during an attack from Lesboufs-Morval line succeeded in enlarging their penetration of our most advanced trench east of Lesboufs for a small distance to the south. At all points they were unable to advance through our curtain of fire and were sanguinarily repulsed.

On the south bank of the Somme, in the Malsonette farm and French positions extending thence to Blaches were stormed in a brisk attack by Infantry Regiment No. 359, composed of Berlin and Brandenburg troops.

The attack was efficiently prepared by the artillery, splendidly assisted by the observations of airmen. Prisoners to the number of 412, among whom were 15 officers, were brought in.

Army group of the German Crown Prince on the northeast front of Verdun the artillery duels continue. Army group of Archduke Charles Francis in the wooded Carpathian front on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, and in the mountains adjoining to the south, the weather was rainy and quiet prevailed. Only patrols were active.

Southeast of Rothermum Pass the success obtained on the preceding day by the Hanoverian and Mecklenburg Rifles was enlarged and several tenaciously defended Rumanian positions on the heights were taken by storm. From the last engagements in this district 15 officers and more than 700 men have been brought back prisoners.

Southeast of Szurdok Pass the Rumanians pushed back one of our columns.

In Northern Dobruja our pursuing detachments got into touch with Russian infantry and cavalry.

A Russian attack in massed formation, prepared for by the heaviest use of shells, was launched west of Pustynny. A short time later an attack was made east of Szelzov (Volhynia). Both attacks failed with heavy losses before our fire.

After strong artillery preparation Serbian and French troops on the Tchernia yesterday made several attacks against first small and then against larger sectors of the German and Bulgarian positions. The attacks failed completely before our curtain of fire and, in the case of the fighting northeast of Velyesov, on account of a counterattack.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUCHAREST, Rumania (Tuesday)—The official statement issued by the war office yesterday says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulgheas and Bileazu, the unfavorable weather has prevented all operations.

In the Prachova Valley we repulsed two enemy attacks toward Claboussoul Baladu, north of Azuga. In the region of Dragoslavev we advanced a little on our left wing.

East of the Alt River operations have been hampered by unfavorable weather.

In the Jiu Valley our pursuit continues. We have taken an additional 312 prisoners and captured four machine guns. In the Orsova region there has been a violent bombardment. On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official communication reports only intermittent shelling.

The official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the British war office says:

Heavy rain continues to fall. There is nothing to report from our front south of the Ancre.

During the night we conducted two successful raids on enemy trenches west of Wytschaete and east of Boesinghe, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable damage.

Enemy working parties were bombed by us in the neighborhood of La Bassée canal, and suffered many casualties.

On the Doiran front, on the night of Oct. 28-29, after artillery preparation, an enemy position at Crete de Tengs, northeast of Machukovo, was raided by our troops, who inflicted considerable losses on the Germans and Bulgarians in the trenches. North of Lake Doiran hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

Struma front, west of Demir-Hissar, an enemy transport park was bombed by our aeroplanes with excellent results. North of Ormanli our patrols drove back hostile patrols.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued yesterday says:

North of the Somme our troops carried a system of enemy trenches northwest of Sailly Salles. Another operation, boldly carried out, enabled us to advance to the east in the direction of Sailly. About 60 prisoners remained in our hands.

South of the Somme the Germans last night multiplied their attacks, which were preceded by an intense bombardment, against our positions from Blaches to south of la Maisonne. The Germans, who were repulsed several times with severe losses, succeeded during their last attempt in penetrating some elements of our first line trench, north of la Maisonne, and in gaining a foothold in the buildings of that town.

All efforts of the Germans to drive us out of Hill 97 failed under our fire. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle continues on the front as a whole. It is, however, less violent in the region of Douaumont. There was no infantry action. Everywhere else the night was calm.

In accordance with their usual habit

in order to avenge their defeat at Verdun, the Germans directed a violent bombardment against Rheims. There were a few victims among the civilian population.

Army of the east: In the region of the Tchernia and on our left wing the artillery struggle continues with violence.

North of Delislo the Serbians, supported by French artillery, fought some bitter engagements with the Germano-Bulgarian troops and achieved some advantage. The fighting continues with obstinate violence on both sides. A German aeroplane was brought down in our lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—An official communique states that an attempted Austrian attack on the northern slopes of Colbricon was repulsed.

In Upper Cordevole, south of Settass, an Italian detachment carried an enemy position and held it against a counterattack.

Unusual traffic has been observed in Opelina, Nabresina and Dottichano railway stations.

DYE SAFEGUARD ACT REVEALS A DIFFICULTY

(Continued from page one)

collected and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty."

The intent of the section is simple and well understood. The dyestuffs industry is getting established in the United States during the war, but it is anticipated that there will be kinds of dyes which domestic manufacturers will not be able to produce by the end of the war, and these, it is expected, the United States will seek to buy from Germany when the war is over. Section 802 was passed so that German dyestuffs manufacturers would not say to United States importers, "Unless you agree not to buy such-and-such grades from manufacturers in the United States, we will not sell you these other grades which are not manufactured in the United States."

But the section seems to be open to a wider application which was not intended, and in which are embarrassments for the United States. Conditions imposed by Great Britain to prevent an importer of raw materials from buying goods from a blacklist firm would, apparently, be restricting the use of articles of a third person and come within the section, in which case imports, on which such a condition was put, would be subject to a duty three times the amount of that regularly imposed.

In the study of the new revenue measures, the Treasury Department has considered the question whether the British trade contracts, made with neutral importers of raw materials, do not call for application of Section 802, which allows no discretion if there is "agreement, understanding or condition that the importer . . . shall not use, purchase or deal in . . . the articles of any other person." It is the opinion of experts that only strained interpretation would dictate such application. The four clauses in the British import contracts for raw materials make the importer in the United States agree (a) that the material shall be used exclusively for industrial purposes in the United States; (b) that he will not sell or ship, directly or indirectly, any of the material or the goods manufactured from it, to any country with which England is at war; (c) not to sell the raw or manufactured material to anybody in the United States without satisfying himself that it will not be sold to any country with which England is at war; and (d) to notify the British consul at port of shipment, before shipment, of destination if to be shipped to another neutral country. "The articles of any other person" is thought to exclude goods under these agreements from having the section applied to them, since these contracts do not restrict dealing in the articles of any other person.

That the section will not be applied to raw materials may safely be taken for granted, even though the blacklist prohibitions enforced by Great Britain should be found to come within the scope of the section. United States manufacturers will protest so loudly, and with such a good case, against any Government action which keeps out the raw materials needed by United States industries that the section will be repealed or otherwise made inoperative. More likely still, the policy of damaging United States industries while trying to injure some other country will be seen to be so unwise that the section will never be applied, even if there is conviction that literal interpretation dictates its application. Such disregard of mandatory clauses has been shown, as in the case of the 5 per cent exemptions clause for dutiable goods brought in from American bottoms. This was mandatory, but was not applied when it was found that similar exemptions, under the terms of international treaties, would be due to other nations. A case based on this exemption clause is now in the courts.

How needless is the stir raised by the intimation that Section 802 might apply to raw materials imported in this country under importing agreements imposed by Great Britain can be seen by going through the list of the principal raw materials in the case of which Great Britain requires such agreements, and noting how many are dutiable, as follows: Wool, free; rubber, free; hides, free; tin, free; iron alloys, largely free; some, mined to some extent in this country, 15 per cent; nickel, free; plumbago, free; antimony, 10 per cent; mica, several rates of duty; tanning materials, mostly free; shellac (granulated), free.

CHIEF OF GERMAN STAFF DISCUSSES QUESTIONS OF WAR

(Continued from page one)

ades, but the morale of the troops brings the final decision, and the morale of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops is superior to that of all our adversaries. Nevertheless, munitions mean very much in this war."

As to whether the Russian masses would be exhausted, Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"They are already becoming so, the Russian army commanders have charged themselves with that. There is no doubt also that new masses will grow up in Russia. But that makes no difference. We, too, have enough men."

The character of the Russian armies, he said, had not changed, only their artillery had become more effective. For one period the Russians had more ammunition than formerly, but now the supplies had diminished and deliveries would soon become impossible via Archangel and Vladivostok.

The correspondent asked whether in the opinion of the chief of staff the termination of the war was possible only in the East, to which Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"People don't know what nonsense they talk. One does a great injustice to an army commander by attributing to him a program. He certainly has in his head a plan of war, a general view of war. But there is no prepared program, except that one—to gain victory. Where and how that shall be done can only be decided each moment anew on the basis of events. Therefore a decision can be looked for as well in the East as in the West."

"It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the West. I never thought of it. Why should I do it? The front in the West stands as firm as a rock, and if our enemies by gigantic use of artillery here and there gain a little terrain, they shall never break through. In order to do this they would still have to attack for 30 years, provided they had enough men."

"The French show great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left. This fate of the French nation is owing above all else to the British. If the British ask next spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her army and her national strength."

"This war will make no great change in the estimate of British military accomplishments. Great strategists, in particular, are lacking among the British."

GERMAN PLEDGE ON SUBMARINES IN QUESTION

(Continued from page one)

marine 8:45 a. m. Oct. 26, 140 miles west southeast of Cape Clear. After 50 minutes attempt to escape, the Rowanmore's steering gear was shot away. The master stopped and signalled he would abandon ship and the submarine continued shelling her. Shelled boats after the latter were clear. No casualties. Submarine shelled Rowanmore and at 11:30 torpedoed her. Vessel did not sink till 2:40. Crew landed at Bantry 10 a. m. Seven Americans in crew, of whom five are Filipinos; the other two intelligent Americans, George Murphy, 74, Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Albert Sessler, Boston, Mass.

Secretary Lansing refused to discuss the Queenstown report in any way or make any comment further than to admit the fact that the information had been received. As in all previous cases in which citizens of the United States have either been endangered or perished on vessels torpedoed at sea, the consul will be instructed to secure all possible affidavits which will form the basis of any legal action that may be taken by this Government.

The position of the United States will necessarily be that both ships were merchantmen, because both were permitted to clear from United States ports. It is generally conceded that the main question to be determined in these two cases is whether Germany has violated her pledge made to the United States to conduct submarine warfare within the bounds of international law. It is accepted in international law, it is pointed out, that a ship that seeks to escape loses its immunity. If the fact shall be established that Consul Frost is correct in his statement that the Rowanmore's boats were shelled, this, it is declared, will constitute a gross breach of, not international law, but a violation of the pledge made to the United States.

It is explained that, up to the time the master of the Rowanmore signaled he would abandon ship, his vessel, because it was fleeing, was subject to shell fire or torpedo attack legally. After he signaled, however, if the facts shall show he did, he was entitled by law to have himself and crew given the means of safety before the ship was destroyed. It is pointed out that the action of a submarine, in firing on a ship's crew in their small boats, is exactly similar to the action of a police officer in firing at a fugitive after he has stopped and raised his hands in surrender. In the case of the policeman's quarry, the man is not only entitled to immunity from the officer's bullets after surrender, but he is given protection. It is pointed out that the same theory applies to beligerent pursuit of ships.

Status of Marina

Steamer's Agents Say She Was Merchantman

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—At the offices of the United States Shipping Company, local agents for the Don-

aldson Line, owners of the Marina, it was stated that the Marina was not a transport in the service of the British Government.

"She is one of our regular steamers plying between here and Glasgow," it was said, "and was owned and operated as a merchantman by the Donaldson Line. She carried general cargo and sometimes horses for the British Government, but she had not been commandeered and still retained her status as a merchantman."

Following are the names and addresses of the Americans on board the Marina: F. H. Smith, Philadelphia, foreman; J. S. Clarke and J. H. Robbins, Richmond, Va.; William Cullen, Philadelphia, assistant foreman.

Horsemen—S. A. Devlin and George Rogers, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew Craig, Springfield, O.; T. S. Hamlin, Edgar Miller and Charles Horky, Baltimore; A. T. Wence, Shikhan, Wyo.; H. E. Sinclair, J. Arnold, F. A. Arnold and Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore; James F. Foley, James Bridge, Salem, Mass.; George W. Wheeler, Lancaster, Pa.; J. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; Eddie Martin, Chicago; John H. Olsen, Boston; R. F. Clarke and N. Little, Chicago; Charles Hines, Walter T. Blaney, E. W. Ryan, H. L. Hunt, T. E. Engle, Baltimore; F. C. Davis, Wake Forest, N. C.; Harry P. Jones, Baltimore; Tom Anderson, Oklahoma; Ed Kilbal, El. Paul, Minn.; John J. Riley, George J. Lancaster, H. Harvey, New York; P. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; Edward Scherrer, J. Hancock, J. C. R. Brown, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Bennett, Robert Barton, Richmond, Va.; G. M. Hulse, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas J. Brannigan, Charleston, S. C.; Jack Davis, Roanoke, Va.; Robert Harp, George F. Ledberry, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. G. Baird Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; Daniel P. Thomas, John P. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.

Marina Sinking Facts Awaited

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—No statement is in prospect from President Wilson in connection with the sinking of the steamer Marina, which, reports received to date declare, was torpedoed without warning. The executive offices are awaiting the receipt of all facts regarding the attack on the vessel before action, if any, is taken. It was stated today.

WORK BEGUN ON ELMDALE DAM

TOPEKA, Kan.—Construction work on the dam at the State Y. M. C. A. camp at Elmdale, five miles west of Cottonwood Falls, has begun. The dam, which is to be built across the small stream, running across the camp to the Cottonwood river, will make a lake covering about 10 acres. The dam will be 1000 feet in length and will be a dirt fill. The construction of the lake will cost \$3000.

SCHOOLMASTER RESIGNS

William H. Martin, for years master of the Comins School in Roxbury, has sent his resignation to the Boston School Committee, to take effect Nov. 1.

SUITS

For Women—for Misses

The merchandising of suits is a

Wonderful business—constantly changing

One moment Chandler & Co. are duplicating some lines or ordering new lines—and the next they are cleaning up all odd pieces.

In the suit business nothing can be delayed—in buying, orders are explicit for the quickest delivery—and in selling, where there are broken sizes and broken assortments of colors, everything is cleaned up without a moment's hesitation.

Chandler & Co. never delay—they do not hold suits till the end of the season—they give their customers all the benefit as the season progresses, both in presenting the newest lines and in reduced prices on broken assortments.

Wednesday and Thursday

Interest centers particularly in several hundred

Suits

for Women and Misses

They will be sold at just three prices

Suits originally priced \$25
29.50 to 35.00 NowSuits originally priced \$35
39.50 to 48.00 NowSuits originally priced \$45
50.00 to 65.00 Now

Remember—there are suits in the most wanted materials—wool velour and broadcloth—and suits in the most wanted colors—navy, green, other shades and black.—Not all sizes or colors in each style, to be sure, but all sizes and colors are in the presentation.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
99 YearsWomen's Suits
Third FloorMisses' Suits
Fourth FloorFine quality, workman-
ship and style character-
ize every suit in this of-
fering.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR INQUIRY INTO HIGH FOOD COST

(Continued from page one)

lation in the Chicago wheat market is the cause of the local advance.

Prices of the various grades of flour have been raised by Boston wholesale dealers from 50 to 75 cents a barrel more than the prices of last week. The demand is called about the same, with buyers somewhat reluctant about paying the higher figures.

In local public elevators yesterday the stock of wheat amounted to 355,554 bushels, including 151,833 bushels in bond; corn, 135,831 bushels, and oats, 602,402 bushels, of which 13,487 bushels were in bond. On Nov. 1 of last year there were 557,441 bushels of wheat, 908 bushels of corn and 43,759 bushels of oats.

According to statistics compiled in Chicago, the visible supply of wheat in the United States on Saturday amounted to 60,470,000 bushels; corn, 2,361,000 bushels, and oats, 45,580,000 bushels, as compared with 22,639,000 bushels of wheat, 3,228,000 bushels of corn and 15,730,000 bushels of oats on the corresponding date of last year.

The manner in which coal prices are going up is shown in word from Providence, R. I., today which says that dealers there are selling coal for domestic use at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, an advance, of \$2.50 to \$3 over the prices prevailing a week ago.

Bituminous coal has been raised to \$7 in Providence. These figures compare with the \$12 and \$13 prices quoted in Lawrence and Andover recently—prices which the dealers claimed they established for "protection," to keep the consumers from buying abnormal quantities.

New York Coal Prices

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Egg and chestnut coal are selling at \$10 to \$12 a ton in the greater city.

KANSAS HIGH SCHOOL GROWTH

TOPEKA, Kan.—The number of high school students in the 10 first class cities of Kansas has doubled in the last 10 years, according to a statement compiled yesterday in the office of W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction, says The Capital. This shows 8589 students in high schools in these cities the school year 1915-16, compared to 4309 in the year 1905-6, and compared to 7785 in 1914-15.

FRUIT GROWERS CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Ledger special from Burlington, N. J., says: Members of the executive committee of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and of the local reception committee have completed arrangements for the annual convention in this city Dec. 12, 13 and 14. Efforts will be made to attract south Jersey fruit and truck growers to compete.

OKLAHOMA OIL DEVELOPMENT TAKES THE LEAD

State Drilling One Third of All the Wells Being Put Down in the Country—New Productive Territory Indicated

DALLAS, Tex.—Oklahoma City, says a News special, maintains a long lead over all other states in the matter of oil and gas development. At this time there are drilling in Oklahoma one-third of all the wells being put down in the entire country. The nearest competitors of Oklahoma, in drilling operations are now Kansas and Pennsylvania. These, together, have about as many wells under way as are being drilled in Oklahoma. While no new pools have been found since the big Healdton and Cushing fields came in, there are developments that indicate new productive territory. In the mean time the existing fields are expanding and the production is maintained as a fair standard of quantity and quality.

On Oct. 1 in all the fields of the United States exclusive of California and Wyoming there were 3777 wells drilling. This included activities in the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and Arkansas. In the latter named states, where development is new, gas fields have proven interesting and profitable. Thus far no well has produced oil. Fifty-three wells were drilling in Arkansas Oct. 1.

Of the total number of wells being drilled in all fields, 1589 are in Oklahoma. This is 390 in excess of one third. This state has now 383 more drilling wells than Pennsylvania and 775 more than Kansas.

Interest in the Kay county oil field is growing all the time, and with the completion of the Oil Fields Shore Line railroad into Dilworth by Nov. 1 it is expected that development in the deep sands of Kay county will greatly increase, owing to the facilities that will be afforded for handling material that in the past has been of necessity freighted considerable distance by wagon.

In the total number of wells drilling in Oklahoma, the Kay county territory shows 86, or only seven behind the Healdton field, and only \$1 behind the combined Shamrock-Cushing field, which for nearly four years led every other field in the midcontinent area, both in development and production. It is an interesting coincidence that Kay, one of the most prolific counties in the state in agriculture, should also be one of the most active in oil development. The wells, being drilled in the Dilworth vicinity, are all on

land that heretofore has been high in the production of corn and wheat.

In the Shamrock-Cushing field there were 42 producing wells completed, with a total new production of 7845 barrels, or an average per well of 186 barrels daily, while in the Healdton field there were 33 producing wells completed with a total new production of 2476 barrels, or an average per well of approximately 100 barrels daily. The 45 producing wells completed in the deep sand district of the Cherokee Nation had an average production of 19 barrels daily.

There were 236 oil-producing wells completed in Kansas during the last month, with an average daily production per well of 212 barrels.

SEATTLE INSTALLS A GRAIN PLANT

PORTLAND, Or.—Extensive additions of machinery to make Seattle the shipping center for Washington hay and oats are announced by the port commissioner, says the Oregonian special. A grain drier to cost \$3600 was ordered installed at the public grain elevator and a \$12,964 baling plant at Hanford street pier. The hay baling plant will consist of one compressor that will compress a ton of hay into 55 cubic feet, and another that will compress a ton of hay into 85 cubic feet. Hay must be compressed into 55 cubic feet for each ton to get a government contract for the Philippines. For Alaska shipments, the ton must be compressed into 85 cubic feet. A public plant Commissioner Ewald held, would enable the farmers to pool their interests and bid for the government contracts.

MOUNT VERNON'S NEW POSTOFFICE

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—The new post-office building here, which is nearing completion, covers a ground area of 7000 square feet and will cost with equipment about \$95,000. The walls are of brick masonry faced with Indiana limestone, the framing is steel and the floor construction reinforced concrete. The site extends through the block from First to Union avenues, the building fronting upon First avenue.

Individualized Greeting Cards

for the Holidays, with your own name and address.

Prices \$1.75 per dozen up. Sample books sent on request if unable to call, but a larger variety may be seen at the store.

57-61 Franklin St.
Boston.

WINCHESTER MAY CHANGE GOVERNMENT

Special Committee Authorized to Investigate Question at Last Town Meeting About Ready to Make Its Report

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Recommendations proposing a change in the form of government and the administration of the prudential affairs of this town will be made within a few days by the special committee of fifteen, which was authorized at the last town meeting in March to investigate the question of a change in government and the administration of the town's business. A special town meeting probably will be called soon to consider the recommendations of the committee, but before that meeting convenes the committee plans to make public its report so that the voters will be informed of its proposals before being asked to take definite action.

The appointment of the special committee was not the result of any specific grievance or dissatisfaction with the existing form of government, but rather the culmination of a series of events that inevitably followed the growth of the town and its business and the creation of boards and commissions to care for the affairs of 10,000 persons. The duties devolving upon the various town boards and officials, particularly the Board of Aldermen, have been steadily increasing, and the conflict of authority in the several departments and the division of duties has resulted in unsatisfactory conditions.

Increased responsibilities and details requiring judicial and administrative consideration have continued to demand more time and attention than the business men serving on the Board of Aldermen have felt that they could give them. The separate and conflicting powers and duties and the duplication of work of the independent boards and commissions reached the point where the citizens were beginning to feel that it was about time for the town to secure a more businesslike and efficient method for conducting its affairs.

The conflict of powers and authority finds an apt illustration in the Fire Department, where it was necessary to secure a special act of the Legislature to enable the town to have one engineer responsible to the selectmen for the conduct of this department in place of three. Similar conditions gave rise to the demand for a change in government, not so much because of specific complaints, but rather because the present form of government is so far from a good business system for a large town.

The feeling of general dissatisfaction first expressed itself in the authorization of the committee on the consolidation of town departments at a special town meeting in January, 1915. After carefully considering the matter committed to it, the committee reported that it was of the opinion that it was inexpedient at that time to consolidate any of the town departments, and further, that a radical change in the form of government or the administration of its prudential affairs should be considered in the immediate future.

A special committee of 15 was appointed and began its work by the formation of subcommittees to study various forms of government to assist the whole committee in formulating its report. Thus it was that one subcommittee studied foreign forms of town government. Another confined its investigation to the historical development and operation of town government in Massachusetts. A third was concerned with the forms of town government outside of New England, but it may be said that this subcommittee was not required to make an exhaustive investigation from the fact that the New England town meeting as a form of government has not departed far from its place of origin. Another subcommittee gave its attention to the commission and town-manager forms of government.

What form that report will take is yet unknown to any except the members. It appears that the commission form of government was not favored by the committee as a whole. Addison H. Pike and Preston Pond recently made a first-hand investigation of the town-manager plan as it is working in Norwood. These two members were favorably impressed with the Norwood plan and its accomplishments to date, and it may be that the Norwood plan, with or without certain modifications, will be recommended.

That a radical change in the existing form of government and the administration of town affairs will be made is taken for granted, but it must be added that the committee is unwilling to make changes which will violate any essentials of New England town government, because it feels that there is nothing much better than that system which vests the power in the people, and that the citizens are not yet ready to give up that form of government.

Arthur H. Russell is chairman of the committee, and Harry K. Clarke is secretary. Other members are Lewis Parkhurst, Frederick S. Snyder, William D. Richards, Preston Pond, Charles N. Harris, Ralph Joslin, James Nowell, Robert B. Metcalf, James W. Russell, Jr., Charles T. Main, Dennis F. Foley, Elbridge K. Jewett and Addison R. Pike.

R. A. EMPLOYEES PROMOTED

F. A. Butler and F. A. Hussey, who entered the service of the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1892 as locomotive firemen, yesterday became master mechanics of the Albany and Boston divisions respectively.

CANADIAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADER SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung Tells of the Success of the Movement in Her Country

That woman suffrage will go a long way toward doing away with war just as war is doing much to bring woman suffrage, was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung of Edmonton, Alta., who spoke last night at Ford Hall on the subject, "Why Canadian Women Vote." Mrs. McClung is on a speaking tour through the United States in the interests of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, having already played a notable part in the campaign which resulted in the securing of equal suffrage for Manitoba, Canada.

"War is helping to bring woman suffrage," Mrs. McClung said further, "because it is showing the fallacy of the old idea that women are protected. Women are protected, theoretically, just as Belgium was protected, but something more than theoretical protection is needed. The attitude of the men in Canada today is this: 'We have so many problems for which we must find a solution that if the women can help us, we want them to try.' It seems to me that the fair thinking men all over the world are coming around now to woman suffrage. In England the women have shown themselves to be so necessary that it is realized now that no nation can get along without them."

"So in this unexpected way women are coming into their own, but it is a terrible price to pay for our emancipation and a way we never would have chosen ourselves."

"What stands most in the way of the progress of the movement?" Mrs. McClung was asked.

"The greatest enemy to the woman suffrage movement is the indifference of the women. It is not the fault of the men that women haven't the franchise. If they had really wanted it, they could have had it long ago. The contented, comfortably married woman is the hardest to move in this matter. And as for the anti-suffrage attitude of mind, it seems to me that portrays more than anything else a lack of imagination. The anti-suffragists can't put themselves in the place of other women and get their point of view."

"To the honor of Canadian women be it said that as far as I know no woman ever went on the public platform to oppose equal suffrage or to attack prohibition. The women in Canada who did belong to the anti-suffrage side are now doing active war work. It is a rule that when people become actively interested in doing some work for the community, for the good of others, that their anti-suffrage proclivities disappear."

"In Manitoba we got suffrage by using the big stick. We went to the party in power and asked for our rights and they turned us down with scorn. Then we went to the Liberal party and they said that if they came into power they would give us the vote. Now, as long as one party said that while they were in power we should never have the vote, and the other said that if they came into power they would give us the vote, it is easy to see what course we thought it wise to pursue. We worked as hard as we could for the success of the Liberal party, and when they were elected they kept their word, for the first act they passed was that giving the women of Manitoba the franchise."

"It was a hard fight. I made 60 political addresses myself, and many other women who had never spoken in public before became active political speakers. The ministers preached politics, and much of the credit for our victory should go to them. One preacher said that he could not preach a suffrage sermon because he did not believe in woman suffrage, so I said, 'All right, preach an anti-suffrage sermon.' He did so, and the result was that the weakness of his own arguments converted him to suffrage."

"And so I say in this United States campaign for woman suffrage has as much speech making as possible. There's nothing more effective, and do not be afraid of anti-suffrage speech making, for that is sure to make converts to suffrage, too. In Canada we spoke before all sorts of organizations, every place where we could get a hearing. A great deal of speech making helps. The dissemination of literature and editorials in the public press help also. I've known people to be changed by a single sentence. When your cause is right you court discussion, so bring your cause before the public in every way you can."

TWO RAILROADS MAY MAKE LAND TAKINGS

Petitions permitting the Boston & Albany and the New Haven railroads to take over certain parcels of land for improvements and enlargement of facilities were approved by the Public Service Commission today. Two parcels amounting to about 36,000 square feet in the lower part of Chelsea, near the Everett line, will be taken by the Boston & Albany under the order of the Public Service Commission. The property is bounded by Maple, Spruce and Poplar streets. The improvements will be made on the freight line which connects Cambridgeport, Charlestown, Everett, Chelsea and East Boston. By decree of the commission, the New Haven is authorized to secure title to about 20,000 square feet of land in Springfield. This property will be used for the extension of tracks to freight depots and for switching purposes.

CITY MANAGER FOR BOSTON IS A PREDICTION

Councilman George W. Coleman Says Time Is Coming When This and Other Large Cities Will Be Run by Experts

Abolition of political control and patronage in municipal affairs and the hiring of a city manager by the City Council to take charge of the executive duties of the Mayor are reforms which are coming, not only for Boston but for all the larger cities of this country, according to George W. Coleman, whose first term of office as a city councilman ends on Jan. 31, next.

"Some day we will wonder how we could ever have been so dull as to make the most responsible business position in the entire community the football of politics," said Councilman Coleman yesterday. "I venture to say that the task of directing the business of the city of Boston is the most difficult task in all New England, calling for the highest technical skill, the widest experience and the greatest ability."

Councilman Coleman believes the municipal financial problem of Boston and every other city laboring under the disadvantages of the present executive political system would be solved were the present executive duties of the Mayor placed in the hands of a well-paid expert whose business should be that of being a city manager accountable to the members of the City Council as to a board of directors in any other large corporation.

He would have a mayor, either chosen from one of the members of the City Council or elected by the people but the position would be nominal, very largely, and almost altogether merely honorary. The Mayor would be the city's official toastmaster, chairman or official representative at all important functions.

"Since the days of our grandfathers there have been great additions to the activities of municipal governments," said Councilman Coleman as he explained his ideas of the evolution of city management. "Urban life is growing more complex and intense all the time. The mere cataloging of the various departments of our present city government reveal the enormous changes that have taken place and indicate the direction in which we are traveling."

"During the last decade there has come into existence a new civic ideal that seeks to cope with these new conditions. There are indications not only here in Boston but all over the country that citizens are beginning to think more often of what they can do for the city and to think a bit less of what they can get out of their city government. There is undoubtedly a marked change in this direction although the careless and pessimistic observer may have failed to note it. The very existence of the Boston City Club and the ideas they stand for is indicative of the new attitude of the average citizen toward municipal affairs."

"And the application of this new civic ideal to the new municipal conditions results inevitably in new machinery for running the Government. What would we think of a manufacturer today who was trying to run a great industrial plant with precisely the identical machinery which had been installed 50 years ago? Why, he couldn't exist; he would have been driven into bankruptcy long ago. And yet that is exactly what we are trying to do in most of our cities and towns throughout the country."

"Here in Boston the new civic thought has already made great strides in providing new political machinery for the new municipal conditions which have grown so rapidly. Under our present city charter nine councilmen and a mayor assume the responsibilities that used to be distributed among 89 men—75 councilmen, 13 aldermen and a mayor. In the old days it was almost impossible to fix any particular responsibility upon any individual. Now the whole city can easily know and watch and hold to a strict account each one of the 10 men who are entirely responsible for the government. Those who are experts in such matters are inclined to think that Boston's present semi-commission form of government is greatly superior to the simon-pure commission form which prevails in many other cities, and the little experience I have had inclines me strongly to agree with them."

"The recent adoption of the segregated budget puts to work another very valuable piece of municipal machinery which, when it is in thorough working order, will add greatly to the efficient handling of the people's money. And some day when the people have been educated up to it I hope we will go one step further on the road we are traveling and have a city manager after the manner of Dayton, O., and a number of other American cities and towns, not to mention cities in Germany, large and small."

"The city manager, might very properly be hired by the City Council just exactly as our School Committee now hires the superintendent of schools. The City Council would seek for city manager the ablest administrator and executive acquainted with municipal affairs that could be found regardless of geography, or politics. To him would be given all the purely executive responsibilities now resting upon the Mayor and he would be made absolutely free from all the ceremonial, social and political duties that now absorb so much of the precious time and strength of every incumbent of the mayor's office. The city manager would be solely responsible to the City

Here's an English Motor Ulster

—that's going to find favor with men who demand absolute comfort for winter driving

This particular ulster is exceptionally roomy, has a convertible collar, plaid back, belted, is double breasted and 52 inches long. It comes in gray, oxford, and heather mixtures and is made from the heaviest coat fabric known; sizes 36 to 46. English Ulsters priced at

39.50, 45.00, 50.00 and 60.00

Made by the famous English manufacturers, Kenneth Durward, Thexton & Wright, Glanfield & Co., and other well-known firms. Domestic Ulsters 22.50 to 35.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

MOTOR APPAREL SECTION—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston



STORAGE MAIL BOX SYSTEM TO BE INAUGURATED

Postmaster Murray Announces Improved Service at Dinner in New Back Bay Station

Installation of a system of storage mail boxes in Boston was announced by Postmaster William F. Murray at a dinner in the main workroom of the new Back Bay Postal Station last night. The new station, which will combine the business formerly passing through the Fenway and Back Bay stations, will be opened for deliveries tomorrow. More than 600 postoffice officials, carriers, clerks and business men of the district were present at the dinner.

SMOKE PREVENTION LAWRENCE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lawrence mill corporations are confronted with the problem of caring for smoke which has been declared a nuisance by residents. The matter has been placed before the City Council and at a lengthy meeting final disposition was deferred in order that information might be obtained in justice to the mill corporations who, protest against legislation on the part of the municipal council. A law states that a factory emitting smoke must be more than a quarter of a mile from a dwelling. This enactment the attorneys of the mills declare a "relic of the dark ages." The entire group of Lawrence mills are likely to be affected if any action is taken.

MANY ENTRIES FOR ANNUAL FALL SHOW

Entries for the autumn flower, fruit and vegetable show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opens tomorrow at noon in Horticultural Hall, have come from growers in a wide area, according to William P. Rich, secretary of the society. Flowering plants and shrubs will be shown in the main hall, the small exhibition room and the lecture hall, while in the basement the exhibits of fruits and vegetables will be placed.

Miss Hermine Schulz of Boston has entered a display of vegetables and fruits raised in a garden she started when five years old. Other recent entries include a display of flowers and plants from Mrs. John L. Gardner, arrangement of foliage with chrysanthemums from A. M. Davenport, a special display of grapes by Charles A. Stone from his greenhouses in Plymouth. Galen L. Stone has entered in many classes of chrysanthemums and the Faulkner Farm and Weld Gardens also will be represented.

CLEVELAND CAR SHORTAGE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—The City Council has called upon County Prosecutor Locher to investigate the coal shortage and prohibitive prices. Governor Willis has ordered the State Utilities Commission to investigate coal prices immediately.

TRAFFIC COMMISSIONER HURD OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL REPRESENT THE ORGANIZATION AT THE FEDERAL HEARING ON CAR SHORTAGE AT LOUISVILLE ON NOV. 3.

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SALEM PLANS WELCOME

SALEM, Mass.—The Cadet Veteran Association will meet tonight to make plans in connection with the citizens' reception to the Second Battalion, First Massachusetts Field Artillery, upon its arrival home. Batteries E and F are expected late Wednesday or early Thursday. Battery D is expected 24 hours later. The Light Infantry Veteran Association is perfecting plans to receive Company H of the Eight Infantry which left El Paso Sunday. This company will be escorted to City Hall where a reception will take place.

SONS OF VETERANS INITIATE

The sixth annual initiation of the Sons of Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, and affiliated orders took place in Faneuil Hall last night. More than 100 candidates were present. One of the features was the trooping of the colors when 40 camps marched on the floor and saluted their division commanders. Among those who spoke were E. L. Graves of Bridgeport, Conn., senior vice-commander; Guy Richardson, N. N. P. L.; Department Commander Francis L. Mole of the G. A. R. and P. L. Nordell, A. A. G. of the G. A. R.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

FRANKLIN, Mass.—"Women will be the greatest beneficiaries of the European war," said John Barrett, former United States Minister to Argentina, in speaking before 800 women attending the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs here Monday. Mr. Barrett has just returned from a visit to England and France, where he conferred with prominent men and women.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett spoke at the morning session, asking for cooperation of the clubwomen of Massachusetts in making a survey of the industries of Massachusetts. Resolutions were passed endorsing the work of Dr. Barrett in behalf of women and girls in the new division of the Federal Department of Labor. Other resolutions were also passed, including the endorsement of plans for raising an endowment to further the work of the federation.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

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The city treasurer of Somerville received a check of \$137,000 from the Boston & Maine Railroad yesterday, this amount being in payment of taxes on their property in Somerville. It is the largest amount to be paid. Yesterday was the last day to pay taxes without a fine, and there was a rush until closing time.

SCRIM CURTAINS

Special Values

Finer qualities—many secured at unusual price concessions.

2.25, 2.50 to 5.00

Several attractive patterns, selected from probably hundreds of designs.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

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NEW HAVEN PROTESTS TAXES

QUINCY, Mass.—Taxes on the property of the Old Colony Railroad amounting to approximately \$45,000 have been paid under protest by the New Haven Railroad, lessees of the property. The valuation on the Old Colony property was increased \$1,697,075 this year as compared with last year, causing an increase of about \$25,000 in the taxes.

STORAGE MAIL BOX SYSTEM TO BE INAUGURATED

Postmaster Murray Announces Improved Service at Dinner in New Back Bay Station

Installation of a system of storage mail boxes in Boston was announced by Postmaster William F. Murray at a dinner in the main workroom of the new Back Bay Postal Station last night. The new station, which will combine the business formerly passing through the Fenway and Back Bay stations, will be opened for deliveries tomorrow. More than 600 postoffice officials, carriers, clerks and business men of the district were present at the dinner.

In speaking of the storage boxes, Mr. Murray said that they would lighten the burdens of the carriers by one half and greatly facilitate the delivery of mail in the business and other congested districts. The boxes, of which there are to be 150, are similar in design to the present receptacles for the receipt of packages. They will be delivered in a short time from the Norfolk Navy Yard, where they are being manufactured.

The storage boxes will be located at strategic points along the carriers' delivery routes. In making up their bundles the carriers will divide them into two packages. The mail for the first half of their routes will be put in one package. The mail for the second half of the route will be placed in a separate package. This second package will be taken in a motor truck to the storage box where it will be removed for delivery by the carrier when he has completed the first half of his delivery. These boxes, Mr. Murray said, would eliminate the burdens of 60 pounds or more which the carriers now have when the mail for the first to the last house on the route is taken out together.

The postmaster's proposals for future improvement of the service include a new postal station opposite the South Station to replace the existing central office at Postoffice Square, and postal stations at Inman and Kendall Squares, Cambridge. When the carriers begin deliveries in the Fenway district tomorrow from the new station, motor service will be installed to assist them. Herbert M. Hanson, who has been superintendent of the Back Bay Station, has been transferred to take charge of the new station.

SINGLE TAX COLONY PLANS

Mrs. Mary Fels of Philadelphia described her plans for founding a single tax colony in Palestine at the close of the present war before the Boston Chapter of Hassadan yesterday. She declared that the 120,000 Jews now living in Palestine offered an admirable nucleus for the establishment of the colony which she was prepared to finance at its inception if additional funds were secured to insure its permanency. In recent years Mrs. Fels has traveled extensively in Canada, England, Denmark, other European countries and the United States in a study of the single tax idea. She also spoke of the Zionist movement.

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STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

FRANKLIN, Mass.—"Women will be the greatest beneficiaries of the European war," said John Barrett, former United States Minister to Argentina, in speaking before 800 women attending the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs here Monday. Mr. Barrett has just returned from a visit to England and France, where he conferred with prominent men and women.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett spoke at the morning session, asking for cooperation of the clubwomen of Massachusetts in making a survey of the industries of Massachusetts. Resolutions were passed endorsing the work of Dr. Barrett in behalf of women and girls in the new division of the Federal Department of Labor. Other resolutions were also passed, including the endorsement of plans for raising an endowment to further the work of the federation.

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CAMPAIGN OF MR. MANSFIELD GIVES SURPRISE

Many Politicians Comment on Failure of Democratic Candidate to Take Up the Boston Licensing Board Issue

The central political headquarters in Boston express surprise at the lack of new arguments as the state campaign draws to a close and particularly with the failure of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Frederick W. Mansfield, to make a more convincing campaign against Governor McCall. In what is regarded as the Governor's most vulnerable point, the handling of the licensing board problem, Mr. Mansfield has said practically nothing.

Mr. Mansfield's claim that the Governor failed to carry out his contract with the Progressives because of the defeat of the eight-hour tour workers bill is regarded as a particularly weak argument in view of the well-known facts that practically all the other promises of the Progressives were fulfilled and that the defeat of the eight-hour bill was not the fault of Governor McCall. The continued support of the Governor by Charles S. Bird has been pointed to as the soundest answer that Mr. McCall fulfilled his campaign pledges regarding the Progressive platform.

Last night Mr. Mansfield, at rallies in Dedham, Revere, Chelsea, Everett, Melrose and Malden, charged Governor McCall with exerting his influence in aid of corporations and vested interests and held him responsible for the failure of the bill for a telephone investigation.

Governor McCall is scheduled to take the stump again tonight at Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere.

John F. Fitzgerald, in speeches last night at Revere, Chelsea, Malden, Melrose and Everett, denounced the action of Senator Lodge in accusing President Wilson of having added a postscript to the Lusitania note, affirming that no attention would have been paid to the statement unless it had come from one of Mr. Lodge's reputation and standing, and that it was "one of the most infamous accusations ever made against an American President, even in the heat of a political campaign."

Former Gov. David I. Walsh, who has been campaigning in the interest of the Democratic national ticket in the Middle West, made a brief visit to Boston yesterday, during which he predicted the reelection of President Wilson, and then departed to fulfill a speaking engagement in Hartford, Conn. He is scheduled to speak at Faneuil Hall Friday night.

Mayor Curley announced today that he is to give a dinner Thursday night in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, East Newton Street, to which he is to invite about 1400 Democrat workers in Boston, including all the candidates on the State ticket as well as the various candidates for State Senate and House. The Mayor says he is to do everything possible to obtain 60,000 votes for President Wilson and for Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, in Boston.

Marcus A. Coolidge, mayor of Fitchburg, and Richard Long are expected to go to Washington late today to personally urge President Wilson to come to Boston Friday night and give a campaign address. They go at the instance of Mayor Curley who says he understands that Friday is an open date for the President.

Reasons given in a public statement by former Mayor Nathan Matthews of Boston why President Wilson should be reelected include the following:

"So far as the record of the past three years is concerned, while we may think that mistakes have been made, we cannot deny that no party in the history of the country has brought about so many needed reforms in so short a time."

"Among the positive results have been a real, though moderate, reduction in the tariff, the establishment of our finances upon a sounder basis than at any time since the passage of the National Bank Act, the placing for the first time of our army and navy upon a proper footing."

"In the conduct of foreign affairs we have redeemed the honor of the nation in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls, we have kept our faith with the people of Mexico and Central America, and the dignity and neutrality of the Government has been maintained in the difficult situation created by the European war."

At a Lawrence rally last night Charles S. Bird criticized President Wilson for his attitude on the civil service, for alleged failure to live up to his pre-election pledges as to appointment on merit and for causing what he says is a "wholesale breaking down of the reform of our Government service which every President for 50 years has been building up."

The Hughes College League will meet tonight at the Cambridge Boat Club, when several speakers will be present to address the college men who are expected to be present. Henry B. McDowell will preside at the meeting. The speakers will be Richard Henry Dana, Prof. Henry M. Cole, William Roscoe Thayer and former Mayor Walter K. Wardwell.

The College League has 50,000 members in the United States, and is made up exclusively of college men. There are 1000 members of the organization in Cambridge, and more than 30 colleges and universities are represented.

An "address of appreciation" of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be delivered by Attorney Joseph Lundy in Faneuil Hall tonight. The meeting will be open to the general public.

Among the leading rallies of the Republicans this week is that to be held at Town Hall, Brookline, Thursday



Everton Street, Boston, opened in January for improvement, as it looks today

COMPLETION OF EVERTON STREET NOW DEMANDED

Public Works Commissioner Says Long Delayed Work Must Be Taken Up

evening at 8 o'clock. Former Gov. John L. Bates, now a resident of Brookline, is to preside and speakers are to include Senator John W. Weeks, Joseph Walker and Herbert Parker. Ladies have been invited to attend.

Alvan T. Fuller, independent candidate for Congress against Congressman Ernest W. Roberts in the ninth district, asked the Congressman to tell the public of his connection with the Holland torpedo boat investigation in 1903. Mr. Fuller quoted some of Mr. Roberts' testimony as given in the Congressional Record at the time. His statements were in reply to Mr. Roberts' request for enlightenment as to what Mr. Fuller meant by "pork" in earlier charges against Congressman Roberts.

Republican rallies for tonight include the following: North Adams—Senator Lodge and Congressman Treadway.

Norhampton—Senator Weeks, Congressman Gillett and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Chelsea—Governor McCall, A. P. Langtry, Solomon Luenberg and Congressman Roberts.

Winthrop—Charles H. Wright, Congressman Roberts and Governor McCall.

Revere—Congressman Roberts, C. H. Wright and Governor McCall.

Peabody—Ira G. Hersey, Congressman Joseph Walsh and C. Neal Barney.

Danvers—Grafton D. Cushing, Nelson P. Clark and Ira G. Hersey.

Hudson—Congressman John Jacob Rogers and Charles E. Burbank.

Maynard—John N. Cole, Daniel Cosgrove and Congressman Rogers.

Blackstone—Col. Samuel E. Winslow, E. Mark Sullivan and Daniel A. Scott.

Milville—William A. L. Bazeley, E. Mark Sullivan.

Spencer—Capt. John Boardman Jr. The main Democratic rallies this evening will be at Worcester, Lowell, Haverhill and Lawrence. John F. Fitzgerald will make an automobile ride to Lowell after speaking at Worcester.

GERMAN WASTE OF AMMUNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The necessity imposed on the German commanders of conserving ammunition, was revealed by the captured order of von Falkenhayn, published by Sir Douglas Haig. This necessity is further indicated in the following extract from a captured Bavarian battalion order, referred to in The Christian Science Monitor cables:

"I have occasion to draw attention to the following: The demand for artillery barrage, and the nervous firing of the rifles because an unseen bomber throws a few hand grenades, reveals a state of great excitement. The result is nothing; on the contrary, it only causes damage. We waste an enormous quantity of ammunition and when we want it it is gone. It has been constantly stated that troops throw an enormous quantity of hand grenades because they hear one enemy hand grenade exploded somewhere. I want this sort of thing stopped. It does us a lot of damage. The men must remain calm and keep their presence of mind. I count on the help of my officers and sergeant-majors. I have got the impression that a few Englishmen throwing grenades from their trenches can thoroughly frighten a crowd of Bavarians."

This must not go on like this. Why always silently acknowledge the superiority of the enemy without any reason? The artillery commander has assured me that this sort of thing cannot continue. Both his ammunition and guns are done for. Only company commanders can order rapid fire or volleys of hand grenades. There are plenty of watchful company commanders with presence of mind. It troops open rapid fire on their own it shows lack of discipline and despicable cowardice. If we put an unnecessary barrage on the enemy's trenches he retaliates, and therefore we suffer for it. Instead of demanding unnecessary barrages, or wasting hand grenades, it is much better if we do something useful; deepen our trenches, strengthen our wire entanglements, and build strong shell-proof dugouts for the garrison. This fight on the Somme front must be dispelled, and calm must take its place.

(Signed) YON HASSY, Lieut.-Col.

REORGANIZATION OF FRENCH SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—The opening of the winter term in the French schools witnesses a great advance in the work of reorganization which the war has necessitated. M. Painlevé, the minister of education, told a representative of the Matin recently, that on Aug. 1 of this year there were still 105 "écoles normales," 64 higher grade primary schools, and 145 primary schools out of respective totals of 168, 402 and 59,238 still used for various purposes connected with the war. In the two months which have since elapsed, 28 "écoles normales," 64 higher grade primary schools, and 145 primary schools have been restored to the educational department. Every day sees more schools vacated by the military authorities, though in the zone of the armies the evacuation is necessarily slower than in other parts of the country. Having recovered a certain number of their school buildings, the next problem for the ministry of education was the providing of school teachers.

With regard to this difficulty, M. Painlevé said that he had had most considerable and effective help from General Roques, the Minister of War, who recalled all schoolmasters of the 1891 class of reservists, and took similar measures with regard to teachers of the higher grade schools. In the boys' schools and colleges it has been found necessary to introduce women teachers to the number of 600. M. Painlevé declared that their work had been invaluable, and that though in some cases some difficulties had been experienced in the maintenance of discipline among the boys, any deficiency in this respect could not be described as at all general. In the universities the lack of professors was not so much felt as the lack of students. The places of the young men had been taken by women to the extent of from 20 to 25 per cent. M. Painlevé closed the interview with a reference to the great wave of patriotism which had swept through the schools owing to the events of the last two years. The children would never forget the great war, he said. It was the unfolding of modern history which they were watching.

Until last Saturday night the stone piles, ditches and half-set curbstones had never been properly marked by lanterns. More than one pedestrian has had a tumble because of the lack of light. On Saturday night, however, lanterns were placed where the stones were piled and where chasms had been dug by the last gang of men who worked there.

Laws in Everton Street have been ruined this year. One front yard which had been well grassed was cut up by the cement and lime barrels so that when the street is finally completed the lawn will have to be resodded or seeded. Another lawn was cut to pieces early last winter when wagons were driven across it, the street being utterly impassable at that time.

Property holders and tenants of Everton and Brunswick streets have made repeated complaints to Mayor Curley, the commissioner of public works, to the newspapers and finally to the contractor who secured the work of paving these two streets along with scores of others. In many instances the complainants were assured that "something would be done at once," but often their petitions for relief from the intolerable condition of the two streets were pigeon-holed.

No directions were given to the Central Construction Company when it received the order for paving Everton and Brunswick streets among the two score other streets awarded to the lowest bidder last summer to finish these streets first. They had been opened in the middle of winter just to give employment to the street paving division and the people residing

in these streets have felt that the paving should have been finished first. The commissioner declares that Everton and Brunswick streets must be paved this fall before asphalt laying is out of the question. He says he will not take no for an answer from the contractors and that the work must be begun and rushed through as speedily as possible. He admits that these streets should have been paved first.

POSTOFFICE ISSUE OF BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The issue through the postoffice of 6 per cent exchange bonds (repayable Feb. 16, 1920), in denominations of £5, £20, and £50, began on Monday, Oct. 16, and when date prospectuses and forms of applications were available at money order offices throughout the kingdom and also at those banks which receive applications on behalf of the Postmaster-General. In connection with the new issue improved provision is made for the registration of bonds. Every applicant is supplied, at the time of payment, with a bond purchase book in which the amount of the purchase is recorded, and a confirmation of the transaction is sent to the purchaser from headquarters. Any further purchases which may be made from time to time will be recorded in the book and confirmed in the same way.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

The Women's City Club entertained Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel S. Marks) at a dinner at its clubhouse last evening. Later she entertained the members with a reading in Pilgrim Hall. Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins was hostess. Mrs. Marks spoke on "The Social Note in Modern Poetry."

NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is really nothing settled today as to how Illinois is going in the presidential election. The situation is shaping itself so as to give Cook county and Chicago the decision. In a statement the Democratic state chairman conceded that in the rest of Illinois' 101 counties the Republicans will have the better of it, and claimed Mr. Wilson's vote in Chicago would be overwhelming enough to wipe out the downstate lead.

It seems fairly certain Mr. Wilson will carry Chicago. The crux of the Illinois situation as it appears today is whether he will get a heavy enough vote in Chicago to carry the state. Republicans declare it impossible, but that all remains to be seen. The Republicans are very confident. They expect a very large majority downstate.

If this were an old time election prophecies would be more apt to hold, but the 300,000 women registered to vote in Chicago furnish a somewhat incalculable angle. The Democratic peace argument has worked wonders among the women here. A number of the city's women leaders, including Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of schools, a great favorite, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, and others prominent in similar work, have endorsed the President and some have been actively campaigning for him. The Democrats are counting on the women to furnish very considerably more than half the majority they expect to win by. Colonel Roosevelt made an effective appeal to the women the past week. Republican leaders see the feminine tide toward the Democracy halted and claim half the women's vote.

Efforts are being made these closing days to swing labor vote strongly to the side of Mr. Wilson. On Saturday the Illinois Federation of Labor issued an appeal to vote for the administration, and on Sunday Mr. Gompers addressed laboring men in a downtown theater. This, the world's greatest railroad center, finds sentiment very much divided on the Adamson Law. There are indications that the union appeal has sifted down to workingmen in general. Business here is pretty much aligned against the President on this issue, and says nothing of others. The great manufacturing interests of this district and many of the men they represent look to the Republican tariff arguments.

The Progressive men, in general, have gone back to the Republican party, it appears; the Progressive women have hardly had the ballot long enough to be bound by party ties and are expected to cast an independent vote. The Democracy however has not lost its hope of Illinois Progressives.

From this city on Tuesday night (Oct. 31) a final call to the Progressives of the country to join with John M. Parker, the Progressive vice-presidential nominee. The Auditorium Theater, where the last Progressive convention was held, has been engaged. Matthew Hale of Boston, announced as acting chairman of the Progressive National Committee, will preside. Bainbridge Colby and several other Progressive national committee men will speak.

As regards the gubernatorial election, Frank O. Lowden, Republican, is generally credited with the advantage over Gov. E. F. Dunne.

Colorado Measures "Beer" Amendment Expected to Be Debated

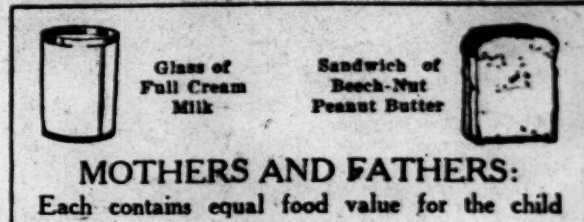
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau DENVER, Col.—Under the operation of the initiative and referendum the voters of Colorado at the general election, Nov. 7, will pass upon several legislative measures, six of which have been initiated and one referred from the last Legislature.

The referred measure is a joint resolution of the General Assembly submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention. The measure has been in the courts, where it was decided that the Governor has not the power to veto a joint resolution of the Legislature submitting a proposition to the people. The Governor placed his veto on the resolution for a constitutional convention, but the case was taken to court and won by a committee provided for by the last Legislature to make a survey of the State Government.

The so-called beer amendment is the most widely discussed of all measures to go on the ballot. Its defeat by an overwhelming vote is predicted, since not only are all temperance organizations opposing it, but the state platforms of the two major political parties declare against it. The measure proposes to amend Article XXII of the state constitution—the prohibition amendment—by declaring beer to be a nonintoxicating liquor "within the meaning of this article." If adopted the amendment would allow the sale of beer, whether made in Colorado or elsewhere, even in sections of the state where its sale was prohibited before the introduction of state-wide prohibition. Breweries or storerooms for beer could be maintained next to churches and schools; in other words, Colorado would be a saloonless State without a legally "dry" spot in it.

Other initiated measures are for a constitutional amendment on civil service; a bill abolishing the Colorado Tax Commission; a bill to allow the loaning of state school funds to farmers at 6 per cent interest; and a bill known as the "herd law," which proposes to make the owners of live-

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Beech-Nut Grape Jelly
Beech-Nut Crab Apple Jelly
Beech-Nut Red Currant Jelly
Beech-Nut Strawberry Jam
Beech-Nut Red Raspberry Jam
Beech-Nut Blackberry Jam
Beech-Nut Damson Plum Jam
Beech-Nut Peach Jam
Beech-Nut Orange Marmalade
Beech-Nut Grape Fruit Marmalade
Beech-Nut Cherry Preserve
Beech-Nut Mints, Cloves and Wintergreens

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"Bake your
Beech-Nut
Bacon"



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Bread, Crackers
or Toast—Fine
on Sallines



stock liable for damage done by such animals. The big cattle owners of the state are fighting the measure since it will compel them either to fence in, or keep herded, the cattle which now run free on the range, or else pay damages that may occur to the crops of farmers or homesteaders. The small farmer and homesteader, generally, is in favor of the proposed law.

Democrats Interested Rural Kentucky Keen to Know Campaign News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky, during the last week or so has been a battle ground of the campaign. An army of speakers has invaded the State. If one were to judge by the comparative sizes of audiences it would seem that the interest of Democrats in the campaign is much keener than that of the Republicans. It is said that there were 10,000 persons more to hear William Jennings Bryan during the last week than there were to hear Theodore Roosevelt.

Kentuckians, especially of the rural communities and small towns, apparently are keenly interested in the campaign. Thomas B. Cromwell, Kentucky political expert, expresses the view that Mr. Wilson has made material gains and that he has won Kentucky. However, there is reason to believe that both sides consider their contest by no means won. The array of speakers sent into the state last week proves this.

On the Republican side there were Mr. Roosevelt, former Governor Augustus E. Wilson, Edwin P. Morrow, Governor Halbert P. Gardner of Maine, Congressman John W. Langley, Congressman Caleb Powers, Dr. Ben L. Bruner, State Chairman E. T. Franks, Judge R. C. Tartar, Judge B. J. Bethurum and Frank Taylor. The Democratic galaxy included Mr. Bryan, Senators James and Beckman, Governor Stanley, Lieut.-Gov. James D. Black, Congressman Alben W. Barkley, David H. Kincheloe, Robert Y. Thomas, former Governor McCreary and a dozen others of state fame.

BRIDGE CONTROVERSY IN COURT

Petition has been filed in the Superior Court by the Mayor and City Council of Boston for a commission to determine which party shall carry into effect and pay charges of making alterations in the bridge on Brookline Avenue, which crosses the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad. The Boston & Albany, the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the city are the parties directly interested, and the petitioners ask that other cities and towns benefited may be ordered to pay a share of the cost.

Montana Is Doubtful Sentiment in Cities Is Strong for President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau HELENA, Mont.—With the unsolved problem of the women's vote confronting them for the first time in a national contest, Montana politicians are at a loss to correctly forecast the result of the November elections. Both parties claim victory for their respective candidates and at headquarters rival factions unite in presaging that prohibition will carry the state by a large majority.

Well-known orators are stumping the state at the eleventh hour in the interests of the "wets," but are apparently unable to stem the tide of a popular demand for a dry Montana. Personal interviews had with members of the Second Montana Militia, just returned from the border, indicate that, irrespective of party, the guardsmen will support Mr. Hughes.

City sentiment generally throughout Montana seems to favor Mr. Wilson, with both parties, however, claiming to have won the farmers' vote. An unusual feature of the present campaign is the candidacy of Miss Jeanette Rankin for a seat in Congress,

New Mexico Doubtful Normal Republican Majority May Be Overturned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—In New Mexico, normally a Republican state, the trend is toward President Wilson and A. A. Jones, Las Vegas, formerly first assistant secretary of the Interior Department, the Democratic candidate for United States senator.

Whether this drift toward Mr. Wilson, and the Democratic senatorial nominee, is strong enough to overcome the state's ordinary Republican plurality of 3000 to 5000 is at this stage of the campaign a matter of conjecture. The heavy native Spanish-American vote in New Mexico, constituting a large per cent of the total vote, obviously will be a potent factor in deciding the contest. Frank A. Hubbell, Albuquerque Republican candidate for United States senator, is himself of Spanish descent and speaks the language of this element of voters fluently.

His friends say he will poll more than the average Republican vote in this class. Democrats, on the other hand, say that President Wilson's policy in dealing with Mexico has the approval of Spanish-Americans.

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Oriental Rugs Finer Qualities

By specializing in rugs of the better grades, Chandler & Co. offer values quite unusual in the present market. Note the fact that they are—

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—In high quality rugs
—In expensive weaves at moderate prices
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—In decorative rugs
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Small rugs priced 9.50 to 25.00, 45.00 to 100.00.
Room size rugs priced 145.00, 195.00, 245.00, 295.00, 500.00 to 850.00.

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Tremont Street, near West

NEUTRAL RIGHTS ARE UPHOLD BY NOMINEE HUGHES

Spectator at Columbus, Ind., Gets Plain Answer to Pertinent Questions

COLUMBUS, Ind.,—A spectator asked Charles E. Hughes here today whether he would favor or oppose an embargo against shipments of munitions or the passage of the McLemore resolution warning Americans.

"I am in favor of the maintenance of every right, including the right of travel and the right of shipments," Mr. Hughes replied. "It is a very important right that we have, as a neutral nation, and it is very important at this time. When the great war is raging we should vindicate neutral rights and maintain the integrity of international law.

"To my mind it is a very thoughtful and would render any of these important rights because of any sentimental consideration when we have the vast necessity of neutral commerce and the importance of the rights of neutrals to consider, with respect to the future of the United States."

Mr. Hughes made his second swing into Indiana today. He was there for four speeches, winding up at Evansville tonight, and tomorrow contributing five addresses.

While exceedingly confident of the Hoosier state, Republican campaign managers think it wise to concentrate their heaviest strength there because of the desirability of electing two United States senators.

Mr. Hughes, at Columbus, O., last night replied to President Wilson's speech at Shadow Lawn on Saturday. The Underwood and Adamson bills were characterized as being in "the whimsical domain of topsy-turvydom" and "may be hailed as the guardians of American enterprise and American labor."

Business had been placed, as it was claimed, on a different footing, Mr. Hughes said. "And it is a very slippery footing," he added.

Mr. Hughes declared his opponents were "a little out of their reckoning" in claiming that "business had been relieved of a fear of the courts," and what business really feared was "vague legislation," "two-faced laws," "government by hold-up," and "an administration which treats business men as suspicious characters."

The nominee was due to address his audience here at 8 o'clock. Instead he began his address at 9:45. A long torchlight parade, which he reviewed, and crowds of Republicans from every section of Ohio which choked the streets between his hotel and Memorial Hall caused the long delay. The last of the audience had been in their seats, waiting, 2 1/2 hours, when he began to speak.

Thousands of persons who could not gain entrance to the hall were addressed outside, in overflow meetings, by other speakers. The crowd which witnessed the parade packed the greater portion of Capitol Square, opposite the hotel where Mr. Hughes was staying.

Last Drives of Campaign

President in New York, Mr. Hughes in Ohio

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The battles for the pivotal states of New York, Indiana and Ohio are swinging into its final stages today as chairmen of both parties claim victories in each for their candidates.

Following a notable reception in the Ohio capital yesterday, Charles E. Hughes started a two days campaign in Indiana, with seven main speeches scheduled.

President Wilson will leave Shadow Lawn tonight for his final tour of New York State, with two big speeches scheduled, one in Buffalo and one in New York City. Colonel Roosevelt will leave tomorrow night for his first trip to Ohio, with speeches in Cleveland and Toledo scheduled.

The President's schedule on the way to Buffalo calls for the following stops: Binghamton, Johnson City, Apalachin, Owego, Nichols, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, Campbell, Bath, Avoca, Cohocton, Wayland, Dansville and Mt. Morris.

The President reaches Buffalo at 1 p. m. and will take luncheon at the Elliott Club. The chief address of the day will be made in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Executives Club. He will leave Buffalo at 10:35 at night for New York, where he will make three speeches on Thursday, the most important one being in Madison Square Garden.

His speaking date in Baltimore for Saturday was called off and Bridgeport, Conn., was substituted. It was explained at Republican headquarters that it was thought Colonel Roosevelt could do more good in the New England state.

Progressives for Wilson

Eleven of Resolutions Committee Indorse President

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Without a candidate of our own for President, we are unalterably in favor of the retention in office of President Wilson, under whose guidance and leadership more progressive principles have been enacted into law than we believe might have been accomplished had the Progressive Party been in power."

The above indorsement of President Wilson was contained today in a statement signed by 11 of the 19 members of the Progressive resolutions committee that drafted the Progressive Party platform in Chicago. Five of the remaining members were said by Democratic managers to be in accord with sentiments of the full statement, but they refrained from naming a presidential choice. The statement said:

"We, the undersigned members of the resolutions committee that framed the platform of the Progressive party on August 7, 1912," the indorsement continues, "do hereby reaffirm our unwavering allegiance to the Progressive principles embodied in this platform and do herewith call the attention of the American people to the unparalleled achievement of Progressive legislation secured during the last four years."

"Of 33 planks in the Progressive platform of 1912, 22 have been wholly or partly enacted into laws. Of 80 propositions embodied in these planks, more than half have been carried out by administrative acts or by laws. This is a great national crisis. We are Progressives, supporting John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice-President."

The signers are John M. Parker, former Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Rhode Island; former Governor Carey, Wyoming; Judge Albert D. Norton, Missouri; Hugh F. Halbert, Minnesota; Frank N. Howard, Vermont; M. C. Debacka, New Mexico; James M. Ingersoll, Idaho; Arthur G. Wray, Nebraska; Clarence B. Strouse, Virginia, and J. W. McCormick, Texas.

The five said to be indorsing it, but not signing it, were William Allen White, Kansas; George B. Hynson, Delaware; Andrew J. Stone, West Virginia; William R. Fairley, Alabama; Isaac Newton Stevens, Colorado. Mr. Stevens signed a separate statement praising Mr. Wilson's record.

Prohibition Disbursements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Prohibition party has filed its financial statement through its secretary, H. P. Paris. Receipts amounted to \$18,709, and disbursements to \$41,709. The League for World Peace reported that it had received in all \$27.55, the total sum of which was contributed by George H. Shibley, of Washington, D. C.

DENIAL FROM PRESIDENT OF NOTE POSTSCRIPT

(Continued from page one)

Assistant Secretary of War under the Wilson administration.

"The one essential point in the letter was that after the note of May 13, generally known as the 'strict accountability' note, in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania, had been formulated and agreed upon the President prepared a postscript or second note to go with it in which he declared in substance that the note as published did not mean anything and that he would be ready, if the German Government objected, to put the whole matter over for arbitration until after the war."

"The one point of importance in Mr. Breckinridge's statement to Dr. Bailey was that this postscript, or additional note, had been prepared by the President to go with the 'strict accountability' note of May 13."

"Mr. Breckinridge has published one or two telegrams in which he refers to Dr. Bailey and myself in a very angry manner, which is not important, but he characterizes his own conversation, which Dr. Bailey reported, as 'back stairs gossip.' He does himself a great injustice by this, because he was a member of the Wilson administration and a most excellent assistant secretary of war."

"He denies that there was any threat of resignation by Mr. Garrison or others, but he entirely fails to deny the essential point, which was that the postscript was written and that he and Mr. Garrison saw it. Mr. Garrison said yesterday in Washington: 'I am not being interviewed on any subject. I have no statement of any kind to make,' so that he also refuses to deny the existence of the postscript, which he certainly would have done if it had been a mere fabrication by Dr. Bailey."

"Dr. Bailey is a gentleman of the highest character, standing and veracity. I have no doubt that he stated the conversation in substance with absolute truth. But I have tonight additional evidence, if it were needed, that Dr. Bailey spoke truthfully, in the following letter:

"Dear Senator Lodge:

"I have noted in Boston papers your remarks connecting President Wilson with a postscript to one of the so-called Lusitania notes. According to the papers you state that the effect of this postscript was to vitiate the force of the note, or purposely to inform the Imperial Government that vigor disavowed in earlier parts of the note was designed for Anglo-American consumption solely. According to the press accounts this postscript was added rather surreptitiously and under star chamber proceedings, and was withdrawn only because the few members of the Cabinet had happened to discover its existence by luck and naturally threatened to turn the Government upside down."

"My friend, Major Breckinridge, several times made to me remarks similar to those reported by Professor Bailey. I cannot swear to every minute detail, for my memory is only human, but the general substance of your statement is correct to my personal knowledge."

"As I have telegraphed to Major Breckinridge to tell him of my proposed action, and as his remarks were not secret, and as Professor Bailey has already involved the major, I feel obliged to state that I know your statement is true. With regard to Major Breckinridge, he is one of the finest examples of the American gentleman, and his distinguished family has been famous for its civility in the South for years. His statement also is unquestionably true beyond any possibility of doubt."

(Signed)

"JOHN TEMPLE LLOYD JEFFRIES." The writer of this letter, Mr. John Jeffries, is a member of a very well known family in Boston, a gentleman of honor and the highest character, and well known to me personally. The evidence that Mr. Breckinridge made the statement attributed to him about

the postscript I therefore think cannot be successfully controverted, and if Mr. Breckinridge made the statement it can be absolutely believed."

Senator Lodge, when informed that President Wilson and former Secretary Bryan had denied that a postscript was written or contemplated for addition to the Lusitania note, declared that he had no statement to make at the present time, but indicated that he would deliver a reply to the President and Mr. Bryan in his address this evening. "I do not wish to answer the president offhand," was all that the Senator had to say.

Denial of William J. Bryan

Former Secretary 'Denies Truth of Lodge Statement

OMAHA, Neb.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, has issued a denial that there was any truth in the story that a postscript had been written to the Lusitania note advising the German Government that the strong language of the note should not be taken seriously, and that later the postscript was withdrawn.

"I take it for granted," Mr. Bryan said, "that the President will deal with the matter as he deems wise. If indeed any attention need be paid it after Mr. Breckinridge's denial."

Mr. Bryan would make no further comment except to call attention to the fact that his resignation was not tendered at the time the first Lusitania note, to which the alleged postscript was attached, was written, but at the time the second note was written, which was nearly a month later.

Note to Ambassador Gerard

George C. Warren, Jr., of Jersey City Makes Statement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George C. Warren, Jr., of Jersey City today joined in the controversy over the first Lusitania note, started by Senator Lodge. Mr. Warren is a candidate for election on the Republican ticket.

"The real facts concerning Mr. Bryan's resignation came to me directly from an absolutely unimpeachable source—from a member of President Wilson's official family," he said.

"It wasn't really a postscript to the Lusitania note that was to be sent to Berlin, but an additional note in which Ambassador Gerard was instructed to convey to the German government the information that the note had been written solely for American consumption. Secretary Bryan signed the first note on condition that the second should be sent."

"The second note was actually written and got as far as the telegraph office before it was recalled. It was the President's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, who prevented its being forwarded to Ambassador Gerard. He realized the political danger to his chief of such a message and went to Lindley M. Garrison, then secretary of war."

"Mr. Tumulty urged Mr. Garrison to exert his influence with the President to prevent the sending of the message and Mr. Garrison said that he had no influence but directed the secretary to Postmaster-General Burleson. The Postmaster-General went to see the President, but Mr. Wilson did not agree. He urged that the American people did not want war, were opposed to getting into war, and that the course laid down in his instructions to Ambassador Gerard was in accordance with the feelings of the country. This argument satisfied Postmaster-General Burleson who withdrew his objection."

Mr. Tumulty then sought Mr. Lansing, who, at that time was a counselor of the State Department. Mr. Lansing and Mr. Tumulty went back to the President and succeeded in convincing him of the importance of withdrawing the supplemental instruction to Ambassador Gerard. It was when Mr. Bryan was informed definitely that this instruction to Mr. Gerard had been withdrawn that he resigned as Secretary of State."

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Secretary Tumulty's attention was called last night to the statement that George C. Warren, Jr., had joined the Lusitania controversy and had said that his information came from a member of the President's official family.

Secretary Tumulty said that he did not recall Mr. Warren. He authorized the statement, however, that he had learned that a clause proposing arbitration was to be proposed by a member of the Cabinet and that he had apprised the President of this. He said that he did not go to any member of the Cabinet about this matter and that he had at no time discussed it with anyone outside the official circle.

New Light on Affair

Mr. Bryan Said to Have Proposed Lusitania Postscript

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Evening Post last night published a story from Washington by their correspondent, David Lawrence, which holds that there was a proposed postscript to the first Lusitania note, and that Mr. Bryan was its author. He wanted the United States to say to Germany, says the Post, that if the latter country would enter into a peace treaty based on other treaties of investigation, the whole dispute could be amicably settled. This, of course, presupposed a suspension of submarine warfare in the interval.

"The President, as is his custom with proposals from all Cabinet officers," goes on the article, "told Mr. Bryan to put it into writing. One or two persons close to the President heard of it and went to Mr. Wilson. The postscript came back from Mr. Bryan. The President finally decided that to send it might weaken the effect of the American Government's position. The first Lusitania note, therefore, went without the postscript."

"It was hoped that Mr. Bryan would not make an issue of the affair. But, when it came to sending the second

Lusitania note, he did. He insisted that 'the President's course might bring about war.' He honestly feared it. So he proposed again what had been in his postscript."

"His first statement immediately after his resignation, embodied the same ideas as had been in the postscript. He wanted the peace-investigation treaty principle put into effect. The President thought it necessary to pursue another course. The resignation was inevitable."

"Most of the Cabinet officers don't know today what happened except as they have been told by the few that were acquainted with the circumstances. That is why the denials from the Cabinet officers are literally correct. The whole thing was one of the interesting differences of opinion which the President and Mr. Bryan had before the latter's resignation, and the fact that Mr. Wilson took the vigorous end of the dilemma was commended by Senator Lodge and a great many others at the time."

"The outstanding fact is that Mr. Wilson decided, after a consideration of the very serious situation that might arise in his party by a break with Mr. Bryan, to risk even party division for the sake of what he believed to be true Americanism."

Mr. Jeffries a Student

John Temple Lloyd Jeffries is a student and the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Jeffries of 105 Marlboro street, Boston. He was not at his home in Boston this morning nor was he at the Readville residence of his parents, according to Mrs. Jeffries, who said he was out of the city and could not be reached by telephone.

New Breckinridge Statement

"MONTEREY, Cal.—I had expected to maintain silence in this campaign. But circumstances compel me to speak. I will not specify as to Dr. Bailey's utterance further than to reiterate that his letter is the product of a sneak and a falsifier. But the situation does compel me to declare my position on the issues of the campaign, which are affected by Bailey's letter. I favor the reelection of Woodrow Wilson, the continuation in power of the Democratic party and the defeat of Charles Evans Hughes and the Republican party."

(Signed) "HENRY BRECKINRIDGE."

NEW SILVER DIMES ISSUED IN BOSTON

The United States Subtreasury in Boston began the distribution of \$30,000 in the new silver dimes this morning. The obverse side of the new dime shows a head of liberty in profile and the reverse a bundle of reeds in the center with a protruding battle-axe, symbols of strength in unity. Surrounding the central design is an olive wreath, denoting peace. The new coins will be in general use early this week in all parts of the country.

Each bank in Boston is entitled to receive \$200 worth of the new dimes, and the first allotment was received by the Second National Bank. Individuals may secure the coins in sums up to \$10. Myron Baker of Winthrop was the first person to secure a new dime from Alfred P. Rexford, redemption teller, who was in charge of the distribution. Three lines of coin collectors, school boys and girls, and souvenir enthusiasts formed long before the distributing windows were opened. Many inquiries were made as to the legality of the new dimes as the initials of the designer are stamped on the coins. Charles B. Strecker, assistant treasurer, said that the coins were legal as the artist had secured permission from the Treasury Department to place his initials on the design.

New Question Raised

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury officials are considering whether the initials of the designer of the new dime put in circulation Monday shall be eliminated, as was done in the case of the original Lincoln one-cent piece. On the face of the dime the initials of the artist appear in monogram. While there is no law governing the question, the Treasury Department ordered the letters off the Lincoln coin under its ruling that no advertisement shall appear on any coin.

STREET WIDENING PLAN IS SOUGHT

Unanimously the Boston City Council this afternoon adopted an order, introduced by Councilman James J. Storrow, requesting Mayor Curley to prepare a comprehensive program for street widenings in the city involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000.

The order is as follows: "Ordered, that the board of street commissioners be requested through his Honor, the Mayor, to submit for the information of the council and the citizens of Boston a comprehensive and progressive program of street widenings, in the order of their importance, to be accomplished during a series of years as the money may become available, involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000, to the end that street widening work of the city shall proceed according to a carefully-thought-out plan which shall give to the city the utmost benefit from the money to be expended."

The Council also took up the report of the committee on ordinance against granting the members of the Fire Department one day off in three.

Councilman McDonald introduced the order and he will support it this afternoon on the floor of the council. Councilmen Ballantyne and Attridge also favor the enactment of the ordinance. The majority members of the council take the stand that they have no legal right to pass any such regulation, that this would be an executive and administrative function, hence they have voted that the ordinance should not be passed by the council.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS GROW IN SOUTHERN STATES

"Four Crop" Organizations Work on Commercial Basis in Full Use of Soil Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The "club" work of the boys and girls of the southern states is proceeding steadily, and it is now estimated that some 65,000 boys and 45,000 girls have interested themselves in organizations. Corn clubs among the boys and canning clubs among the girls are in operation in all of the 15 southern states, and pig clubs, next in popularity, are organized in all of the southern states.

Much excellent work has been done in corn growing. After a boy has learned the fundamental rules about corn production, he is urged to grow three crops on two acres. Three crop clubs have been organized in Georgia and North Carolina. On one acre, corn is grown, on a second acre are oats and other small grains, followed by cow peas. More than usual importance attaches to the operation of four-crop clubs, because they promote operations by the juvenile farmers more nearly on a commercial farming basis. Members of these clubs are enabled to carry on practically rotation with corn, cotton, small grains and legumes, turning the latter over as green fertilizer for soil improvement. Four crop clubs have reached complete organization in but a few states.

Peanut clubs are organized in several states, notably Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. They have been started with the idea of interesting the young farmers in a crop which will be useful in rotation while furnishing products of value for both human consumption and stock feeding. Baby-beef clubs have been organized and are operating in several states. Grain sorghum clubs were organized at first for parts of the South in which corn cannot successfully be grown and at present are confined to Texas and Oklahoma. In these sections the clubs have grown rapidly.

On account of local requests cotton clubs have been organized in some sections. Since cotton is the principal crop of the South, however, and one of the chief needs of this section is the need for diversification, emphasis has not been placed on the club work with cotton. Potato clubs are operating in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The unit area for cultivation in these clubs is one-eighth of an acre.

REMOVAL OF CARS FROM WASHINGTON STREET PROPOSED

Removal of street cars from Washington Street, between Franklin and Essex streets, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 25, is being considered today by the commissioners of the street laying out department. As Mayor Curley has written to Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the Washington Street traffic committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, indorsing this plan, it is possible that the street commissioners will hand down their official sanction.

Chairman Liggett wrote to Mayor Curley yesterday asking him to join with the Chamber in trying to induce the Elevated to reroute its Washington Street cars between Essex and Franklin for the retail holiday shopping season.

In his letter to the street commissioners Mayor Curley proposes that they extend the time from Dec. 10 to Jan. 1. The Mayor also asks the commissioners to take up the question of removing the cars entirely from Washington Street by removing the tracks in this section of the thoroughfare. If the plan is adopted northbound cars will come as far as Essex Street and return by a loop in Boylston Street, while southbound cars will operate to Franklin and return.

Mayor Curley received a letter today from Jerome Jones, a merchant and member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who advises against removing the cars, claiming that it will injure business.

While the Mayor says he hopes the experiment may be attempted again this season, it will be necessary, in order to keep the cars off the street permanently, to have the City Council pass an ordinance, to obtain the approval of the Boston Transit Commission and to secure the consent of the Boston Elevated Railway.

PRIVACY FOR CHILDREN'S COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The interests of the child will be best served by curtailing publicity given the cases which come here," said Justice Samuel D. Levy, in announcing that only those directly interested would hereafter be permitted to attend the children's court in Brooklyn. "Publication of the shortcomings of these juvenile delinquents not only stamps the child a criminal among his neighbors and the reading public but may interfere with his future life in numerous other ways. I believe that the same procedure ought to be followed by the night court for women."

ANOTHER AUTOIST IN COURT

Frederick M. Libby, Jr., of 69 Washington street, Marblehead, appeared in the Roxbury municipal court Saturday and pleaded not guilty to a charge of driving his automobile while under the influence of liquor. Five other men who were in the automobile and were charged with drunkenness also appeared and pleaded not guilty. Judge Timothy J. A'Hearn continued all the cases until Nov. 6 upon request of counsel for Libby. The arrest by Patrolman F. W. Lowry followed a collision between Libby's auto and a one-horse carriage on Commonwealth avenue Friday night.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

DR. ELIOT IS FOR RELIEVING MILITIA OF STRIKE DUTIES

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, appeared today before the State Constabulary Commission to urge that the militia be relieved of strike duty. Dr. Eliot did not commit himself on the question of the establishment of a State constabulary for strike duty.

The chairman of the commission told Dr. Eliot that the representatives of organized labor feel that the Pennsylvania mounted State police have been used by the capitalist mine owners to frighten the laborers into submission.

"Union laborers' objection is entirely sound from their point of view," Dr. Eliot said. "The use of violence is essential to carrying points the unions wish to carry. All union men should object to any force effective to prevent violence. You must recognize that state of mind in union labor, and it is up to you to say whether or not you will recommend a mounted force in spite of this objection."

The militia ought not to be subject to the refusal of any class of citizens to join, Dr. Eliot said. Union men will not serve in the militia because the militia does strike duty from time to time.

William F. Garcelon of Newton favored placing the police departments of the several cities in the Metropolitan district under one head. The police force of the cities surrounding Boston should be trained in the same way as is the Boston force. Mr. Garcelon spoke of the Boston department in complimentary terms.

The assertion that organized labor desires violence was denied by C. R. Maguire of Haverhill, representing the local Carpenters Union. Organized labor is anxious to prevent the creation of a state constabulary that will incite "hot-headed members" of the organization to violence, he said. The militia handled the situation at Lawrence in a satisfactory manner, said Mr. Maguire.

LINCOLN AGAIN REDUCES ITS LIGHTING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Reduction in rates to its consumers from 9 cents per kilowatt hour, to an average rate of less than 5 cents per kilowatt hour, has been accomplished by the Lincoln municipal lighting department in three years since it entered the commercial lighting field. Two competing corporations have repeatedly made reductions to meet the municipal plant's rates.

The city plant entered the commercial lighting business on Oct. 15, 1913, selling current for both residence and general power purposes at 9 cents per kilowatt. In April, 1914, the rate was made 5 cents per kilowatt, with a fixed service charge of 50 cents to each consumer. On Sept. 20, 1916, the rate was again lowered.

The municipal plant has 1400 consumers. Its estimated valuation is \$250,000. Its generating capacity is 2050 horsepower, and it furnishes current for all public street lighting.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

At the meeting yesterday of the freshman class of Simmons College temporary class officers were chosen as follows: President, Margaret Milne; vice-president, Mary Fulton; secretary, Ruth Wellington, and treasurer, Barbara Joy. The Dramatic Club's first party is to be given Dec. 9. The sophomore luncheon will be given on Dec. 2. The chairman of the day is Catherine Tyler.

BOSTON TEACHER QUALIFIES

Word was received by Mayor Curley yesterday that Miss Alena E. Luce of 287 Hanover street, North End, has been found eligible for appointment as a teacher of music in the Indian schools in the West. She took the examination for the position several months ago. All that remains for her to secure an appointment is to receive the Mayor's indorsement of her references.

"PIONEER SCOUTS" NEW DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Pioneer Scouts"

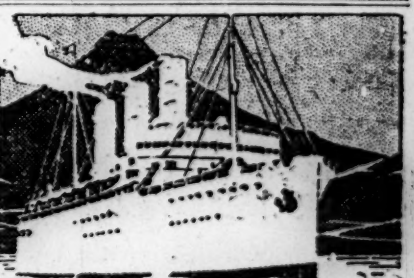
is the name of a new department of the Boy Scouts of America, announcement of which is just made from the national headquarters. It is in direct response to the needs of the many country boys who live so far from other boys that they cannot easily join a scout group or patrol. Thousands of such boys have sought to be enrolled as scouts, but heretofore the organization has not permitted it, requiring the organization of a group or patrol. The names of 1000 boys who are anxious to become pioneer scouts already are in the office at headquarters.

The pioneers scout is to typify the old pioneers who conquered the wilderness. They will be pioneers of the boy scout movement, each in his own locality, living the life of a scout, showing the people what a boy scout is. The boy who wishes to become a scout must begin by qualifying as a tenderfoot. The tenderfoot tests are simple:

The boy must know the scout law, sign, salute and significance of the badge; know the composition and history of the national flag and the customary forms of respect due to it, and must be able to tie four out of the following knots: square or reef, sheet-bend, bow-line, fisherman's, sheep-shank, halter, clove hitch, timber hitch, or two half-hitches.

ADVERTISING MEN MEET

In celebration of the founding of the Boston Ad-Men's Club, out of which grew the Pilgrim Publicity Association, an old-home night dinner was held by about 75 members of the latter organization at the Boston Yacht Club quarters at Rowes Wharf last night. George Hopkins of New York, a former member of the club, was the chief speaker. Others who spoke were George W. Coleman, Patrick O'Keefe, Wallace McLaughlin, George B. Gallup and J. Wesley Barber.



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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MORE COMPETENT
DIRECTION A NEED
SAYS MRS. FISKE

Actress-Manager Explains That
Play Production Requires
Culture and Skilled Taste

Mrs. Fiske declines to become pessimistic over the plays and players of today. She refuses to exercise the traditional privilege of the long-established artist to criticize the endeavor of newcomers to the theater. During the first week of her Boston engagement in "Erstwhile Susan" she elaborated on these points and many more in the course of talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She declared that there is plenty of theatrical talent in the United States, but this talent is not being utilized competently and developed skillfully.

"Of course, I speak inferentially," she began. "Mr. Fiske and I, being our own stage directors, I have come but little into contact with other directors in the process of preparing plays for the stage. But from performances I have seen, and from what I am told by players who have come into our company, I am convinced that the chief need of dramatic art in this country is some dozens of competent stage directors. Today I know of not more than five.

"The incompetent stage director has neither a background of general culture nor a thorough knowledge of the theater. Without these he cannot develop talent. Usually he is without deep sympathies, although he is molding the sympathetic material of human nature. Such a director, naturally, creates little human interest in his productions. Instead of thankfully undertaking the work of helping the individuals under his care to express the full richness of their thought and emotion within their roles and within the atmosphere of the play, such a director imposes upon these individualities his own personality. He hedges the player's characterizations about with his own mental and moral limitations. Such a director draws upon his full stock of conventional tricks of stage effect, and altogether employs himself in trying to exhibit what he thinks a play ought to be like instead of what life is like. Such men, of course, cannot make a production that will interest persons of character, taste and intelligence."

Mrs. Fiske suddenly dropped the subject as if it were too distasteful to discuss. Reluctant somewhat from a warning early in the interview, that she would not comment upon her present production, she said she thought her company gave a very fine performance of "Erstwhile Susan."

"I am glad to give the company that praise, because I sold them so often. All of us, now and then, strike false notes. The play runs on and imperceptibly we lapse into mechanics. It calls for heroic rehearsal work, then, to make the play breathe again. Each is agreed that the character he impersonates is no more important artistically than any other.

"I have been on the stage since I was three and the one thing that has always filled me with loathing is the actor who is concerned only with his own part. I have named this creature the 'my part' actor. I despise his attitude. The play is the unit, not the actor. Whether or not the player is the star makes no difference; the play is the whole, the players but appropriate parts of the whole. This is the common-sense ideal of performance I have always demanded of our company. And I have found that nearly every player who has come to me has accepted that ideal, rejoiced in it, and has given his best to fulfill it."

Mrs. Fiske recalled happily how responsive the audience had been at the matinee of the day before. "It was like playing on a violin," she explained; "they caught every subtlety and drew the best from us. The audience must play its part, 'assist,' as the French so perfectly term theater attendance, in any really successful performance of a play. First night audiences, I find, seldom act as well as later ones.

"Of course the play must be worth while, must have in it something of benevolence. It should be good in effect, should renew one's love for the race, one's faith in unselfishness and self-control. The noblest play should bring us the message of hope."

ST. LOUIS LITTLE
THEATER PERSONNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Melville Burk has selected the Little Playhouse company of the St. Louis Society for the Promotion of the Drama. There are to be no leads, as Mr. Burk declares the players to be of equal merit. The company follows: L'Estrange Millman, who has supported Faversham, Mantell and Marlowe; Milton D. Brown, graduate of Carnegie Institute and two years with Donald Robertson, Chicago; Guy Douglass, graduate of American Academy of Dramatic Arts, one year with Stuart Walker; Walter Vonnegut, with Ben Greet for years, special work at Cornell; Percy Hurley, training at Stanford University and under special instructors; Miss Gertrude Gustin, conservatory Oberlin College, recommended by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison; Miss Ellen Barnes, work under Maurice Browne, Chicago Little Theater company; Miss Ruth Parker, Chicago stock experience; Mrs. David Flournoy, prima donna in light opera roles, New York; "The Prince of Pilsen," etc. The company Nov. 1 begins rehearsing Galsworthy's "Joy," to be produced at the Artists Guild theater on Nov. 15 and 16.



The "Vic"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One hundred years from the day in the autumn of 1916 when Lillian Baylis gave Sheridan's "School for Scandal" on the boards of the modern "Old Vic," the opening night of that famous house, then known as the Coburg, was being celebrated by the performance of "Trial by Battle; or, Heaven Defend the Right." The piece was described on the playbills of the day as "an entirely new melodramatic spectacle which portrayed the ancient mode of decision by single combat." The attractions of the evening also included a grand Asiatic ballet and a new and splendid harlequinade, taken partly from Milton's "Masque of Comus." But the "Old Vic" did not by any means always rise to these heights. The theater was no less a place of amusement for the people of London than Smithfield fair in the heyday of its popularity, and if Charles Mathews is to be credited, the fun on the Lambeth side of the river was not unlike in its uproariousness to that indulged in by the yokels and apprentices, the clowns and mountebanks which made of old Smithfield Market with its grim memories a scene of medieval burly-burly. The patrons of "Old Vic" in the early nineteenth century are described as attending the performances "in mobs and shirt sleeves. They applauded frantically, drank ginger beer, munch apples, crack nuts, call the actors by their Christian names, and throw them orange peel and apples by way of bouquets." But other times, other manners. The attractions of "Old Vic's" modern representative, the Royal Victoria Hall, still affectionately known as "The Vic," are different, so are the audiences, if one is to judge from the interest shown in Sir Peter and Lady Teazle and from the success of the Shakespeare repertory experiment.

JOHN DREW ACTS
"MAJOR PENDENNIS"
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Major Pendennis," Langdon Mitchell's comedy founded on Thackeray's novel, presented at the Criterion Theater in New York City by John D. Williams, and staged by B. Iden Payne; evening of Oct. 24, 1916. The cast: Maj. Arthur Pendennis.....John Drew Arthur Pendennis.....Brandon Tynan Mrs. Helen Pendennis.....Edith Shayne Morgan.....John S. O'Brien Laura Bell.....Helen MacKellar Lady Clavering.....Alison Skipworth Blanche Amory.....Helen Mencken Harry Foker.....Walter Kingsford Lady Rockminster.....Alice Chapin Fanny Bolton.....Mary Worth Capt. Jack Costigan.....Lester Longman Emily Forthringay.....Jane Houston George Warrington.....Leonard Wilton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many and deep are the pitfalls besetting the dramatist who attempts to transfer a famous novel to the stage. Into the gap between are bound to fall numerous essentials without which the characters of the novel find it impossible to walk the stage with convincing step. Cries are raised when a good play is by translation to the films made something other than it used to be. There should be as much criticism when a novel by transference to the stage is not only robbed of much of its charm but is even degenerated into a bad play.

Langdon Mitchell's comedy is proof at almost every turn of the obstacles

which confronted him. He has crowded a mass of material into his prologue and three acts, the whole Fotheringay theme being crammed into the prologue. This prologue is his best writing of the evening. After that there is dragging and hesitancy, bewildering entrance of characters for no other purpose than to feed into theatrical situation, episodic handling of this and that element of Thackeray's book, dialogue belying in its lack of brilliancy the Thackeray characters it was supposed to depict. Typical of other deadwood is the scene in which Morgan defies the Major and is later expelled at the point of the Major's pistol. That scene has nothing to do with the play, being trumped up to keep the interest out front lukewarm.

Mr. Mitchell has not been equal to his task of dramatizing a great novel. Now let us see whether the players have been equal to a task just as exacting, the task of visualizing Thackeray's characters. Here the personal equation enters. One's own picture of the Major, for instance, may be entirely different from another's. Mr. Mitchell has made it possible for Mr. Drew to picture him as a man of deep feeling, wide generosity, not particularly eloquent, not emphatically cynical, preening himself on his past, loving his job as a matchmaker. Mr. Drew, liberated from his overlong sentence as an actor of lover's roles worshiped by matinee audiences, in the sketching of this character makes a contribution to the American stage of distinct value. The question whether his picture of the Major is colorful is not so important as the fact that it is clear-cut and consistent; and both these considerations are overshadowed by the much more significant fact that through this Major Pendennis histrionic qualities are released which others who know Mr. Drew's acting only superficially never believed he possessed. This Major Pendennis, then, though perhaps not the Major of the book, is a valuable asset of the dramatic season in America thus far.

As a whole the other characters do not stray far from the outlines in which the average reader has pictured them. Mr. Tynan's Arthur is a rather milk and water person until the latter scene. Mr. Longman falls short of his bibulous original of the printed page, but that is not wholly his fault. Mr. Mitchell having made here some of the several transformations he has deemed necessary. The Emily Fotheringay of Miss Houston is as flowery of word and tragic of look of stage as she must have been acting the Ophelia whom Shakespeare had not cut at all to her liking. Sincerity, although not much fire, marks Mr. Willey's Warrington. Mr. O'Brien is not to be blamed if Morgan on the stage becomes a motion picture villain. Miss Skipworth makes Lady Clavering most amusing though conventionally so, and Miss MacKellar's Laura is naturally sweet without over-emphasis on non-essentials.

Mr. Payne's settings show Captain Costigan's rooms at the George. Arthur's room in the Temple, and the Major's home in Jernyn Street. Each is thoroughly Victorian; the atmosphere of the piece lacks nothing that might be contributed to it by stage decoration.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, Oct. 12.—"The Clock Goes Round," having failed to attract, will be withdrawn at the Globe, and Mr. Alfred Butt will, on

Oct. 18, once more revive "Peg O' My Heart." Miss Mary O'Farrell, who has played the title part in the provinces with great success, will appear in place of Miss Moyra Manning, and Mr. A. E. Matthews will be seen in his original character.

Mr. Matheson Lang has been compelled to postpone his production of Mr. Rudolf Besier's comedy "Buxell," owing to the complicated lighting and scenic effects, and the shortage of competent labor. He will, therefore, open the Strand on Oct. 14, with a revival of "Mr. Wu," appearing once more in the title role, while Miss Lillian Brathwaite will again appear as Mrs. Gregory.

Henry Seton's new farce "Lucky Jim," to be presented at the St. James on the evening of October 19, by arrangement with Sir George Alexander, is written round the hiding of a will, with the eccentric conditions that the finder shall be the one to benefit by it. With its travels, the fun and excitement of the play develops.

Mr. Frank Curzon and Mr. Gerald du Maurier have acquired a new play by Mr. A. Neil Lyons and Miss Gladys Unger, called "London Pride." It is in four acts and eight scenes, and is described as "a war revue without music." The piece is to follow "The Old Country" whenever a successor is wanted to that highly satisfactory production.

As Mr. Paul Rubens has been compelled to give up work for some months, "Houp-La!" the play with which the new St. Martin's Theater is to open, must be completed by other authors. Mr. Howard Talbot has joined Mr. Nat D. Ayer in writing the remaining numbers, and Mr. Fred Thompson is collaborating with Mr. Hugh E. Wright in finishing the book.

Mr. Edward Knoblock's new comedy "Home on Leave," due at the Royalty on Oct. 18, will be presented at daily matinees and on Thursday and Saturday evenings. The cast includes Messrs. Dennis Eadie as Owen Fletcher, the hero; Julian Royce as Herbert Probyn; H. R. Hignett as Francis Luscombe; Arthur Collin as William Carrington; Percival Clark as Eric Carrington; Miss Mary Jerrold as Mrs. Fletcher; Owen's mother; Miss Stella Jones as her daughter Enid, and Miss Marie Lohr as Constance Luscombe.

Mr. Austin Melford will from tonight take up Mr. George Grossmith's part in "Theodore and Co." at the Gaiety.

Mr. Bronson Albery has secured certain rights in a play by Mr. Ian Hay, author of "The First 100,000," and many other successful novels. The play is adapted from Mr. Hay's novel "Happy Go Lucky," and Mr. Albery hopes to present it shortly at a West End theater.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge is starting rehearsals of Captain Basil Hood's new drama play. The piece will, by arrangement with the management of Daly's, follow "The Happy Day" at that theater. For the roles of Elizabeth and Drake, engagements are still pending; Miss Clara Butterworth will play the part of the heroine Elizabeth Sydenham, and Mr. Walter Passmore and Mr. Ambrose Manning are also engaged to appear.

RUTH CHATTERTON
ACTS NEW COMEDY
IN NEW YORK

"Come Out of the Kitchen," comedy in three acts, by A. E. Thomas, based on the story by Alice Duer Miller, with Ruth Chatterton, presented by Henry Miller at the George M. Cohan theater, New York city, evening of Oct. 23, 1916. The cast:

Olivia Daingerfield.....Ruth Chatterton Elizabeth Daingerfield.....Barbara Milton Mrs. Falker.....Marguerite St. John Cora Falkner.....Alice Lindahl Amanda.....Mrs. Charles G. Craig Burton Crane.....Bruce McEae Thomas Lefferts.....Harry Mestayer Solon Tucker.....William H. Samis Paul Daingerfield.....Charles Trowbridge Charles Daingerfield.....Robert Ames Randolph Weeks.....Walter Connolly

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The story by Alice Duer Miller is familiar enough; so is the ability of Miss Chatterton; and equally well known are the accomplishments of Mr. Miller as a producer and Mr. Thomas as a playwright. The four elements produce the reaction anticipated, a most pleasant evening, with laughter and tears mingling.

Comedy it is called, but the efforts to make it that rather than a high class of farce are strained. There seems to be a deliberate attempt to rein the plot into a slow pace. This is most apparent in the third act, during the dinner attended by the four men who are most interested in Olivia, who as Jane Ellen is serving them. The scene is written with something approaching brilliancy, but its effect is dimmed by the tempo in which it is played. One would not expect, of course, that the dinner should be hurried; but there is sagging which at times is almost boring, and a producer of Mr. Miller's experience no doubt can do something about it.

Is Mr. Miller to doom this promising actress to such roles? Must she always be the dear little thing buffeted by a hard world until a Daddy Long Legs or a Burton Crane comes along to rescue her as the final curtain falls? There would seem to be some other roles in which Miss Chatterton would not be forced to develop along a line that is deepening into a rut.

Her company is capable enough. Mr. McRae would do better if he were less inclined to run his words together. Nobody does the Negro mammy any more effectively than does Mrs. Craig, and probably nobody could have made more out of the statistical poet, Befferts, than did Mr. Mestayer.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cyril Maude appeared at the Empire Theater Monday night in "The Baskers," by Clifford Mills. The comedy is in four acts and the central figure is George De La Corfe, a happy English idler. When he falls heir to a title he tries to transfer it to another member of the family. Unexpected developments make the plot of the piece. Mr. Maude prepared "The Baskers" for Metropolitan use after he had found "Jeff," a dramatization of Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches," wanting in several respects.

Monday night, too, Emma Dunn was presented as a star at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater in "Old Lady 31," dramatized by Rachel Crothers from the novel by Louise Forslund. The

story concerns Capt. Abe Rose and his wife, who have been compelled to leave their home in a New England village to live in institutions. Tonight Arthur Hopkins brings "Good Gracious Annabelle," which Boston has already found pleasing, to the Republic Theater.

Nazimova will probably begin her New York season in "Ception Show" at the Forty-Eighth street, where "Rich Man, Poor Man" is playing. Margaret Illington in a new Avery Hopwood comedy is expected to enter the Maxine Elliott when "Fixing Sister" ends its run. George Arliss will open in "The Professor's Love Story" in Trenton Nov. 6. On that date "The Century Girl" will be put on at the Century. Alexandria Carlisle will be featured in a comedy by Ernest Poole and Harriet Ford. Julia Arthur appears in "Seremonda," new title for "Red Wine of Roussillon," at Long Branch Nov. 11. Marie Nordstrom has the leading part in a comedy called "Ladies Change," by Harry James Smith. Percy Burton is managing E. H. Sothern's tour in "If I Were King."

A new drama by Cyril Harcourt, "The Jordans," has been accepted by Harrison Grey Fiske. "The 13th Chair," Bayard Veiller's new "thriller," has been put on at Schemm, and Rida Johnson Young's "Buried Treasure" has been tried out in Allentown. Elisabeth Marbury has acquired American rights for seven foreign pieces. Richard Bennett opened out of town Monday night in "Zack," a comedy by Harold Brighouse. The Philadelphia Drama League offers a prize for the best play by a Philadelphian. "Pierrot the Prodigal" after this season may be abbreviated for the variety stage. Butler Davenport is presenting "Tangled Lives," one of his own plays, at the Bramhall playhouse.

"Go To It," musical comedy, founded by John L. Golden, John E. Hazzard and Anne Caldwell on Hoyt's "A Milk-White Flag," is on view at the Princess Theater. The fun is antiquated and, though not vulgar, is for the most part in poor taste. The music is satisfactory and the chorus follows the better models of its sort. Percival Knight is hampered by a stupid song. Emma Janvier seems unable this season to get settled in a part worthy of her fun-making. Helen Bond is most refreshing, focusing attention in her every scene. Cross and Josephine dance well.

"OBJECT—MATRIMONY"
GIVEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Object—Matrimony," comedy in three acts by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, presented for the first time at the Cohan and Harris Theater, New York City, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916. The cast: Mrs. Harris Sachs.....Mathilde Cottrell Joseph Zwiebel.....Jess Dandy Clara Fein.....Marjory Wood J. J. Liebold.....Wright Kramer Milton Sachs.....Irving Cummings Julius Lesengelt.....Max Rossi Birdie Lesengelt.....Jean Topley Jake.....William Dupon First Salesman.....Philip Dumpling Second Salesman.....Philip Loeb Third Salesman.....Joseph Lothian Louis Mintz.....Leo Donnelly Isaac N. Badler.....Robert Robbins Walter.....Emil Hoch Leader of orchestra.....Max Rossi William Ryan.....William J. Kane

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The kindly wholesome humor of "Potash and Perlmutter," which shed a new light for many on modern Jewry, is largely lacking from this new play in which the celebrator of those popular types has been associated with Jules Eckert Goodman. Not that the new piece is deficient in amusing scenes and still more amusing lines, in the well-known Glass manner. But the motive of the play is unkindly; it is based on trickery and deception, and fun is made of the physical defects and lack of charm of the woman who is treated in an unworthy manner.

As is not unusual in plays in which the characters are principally Hebrews, finance is the basis of the talk and action. The public is brought back to the old cloak and costume business in which Potash and Perlmutter established themselves as favorites by their underlying kindness and honesty. But this time the young owner of the business is in financial difficulties, and in order to tide over his troubles he permits himself, with the connivance of the girl to whom he is engaged to be married, to pay court to the homely daughter of his principal creditor. When the financial crisis is passed he jilts her in the most barefaced manner.

An attempt is made to excuse this conduct by showing that the creditor is trying to take advantage of his debtor's difficulties to get rid of an otherwise unmarriageable daughter, but this only makes things worse. Two wrongs never made a right, and never will. The clever or droll things which Mr. Glass puts into the mouths of some of his characters, and his close observation of certain types makes the play both amusing and interesting, but they do not render its motive palatable. Often the audience finds itself laughing with a wry smile, and it leaves with a feeling of being rather ashamed at the enjoyment it has derived from the piece.

This enjoyment is largely due to the acting, which is for the most part admirable, notably in the cases of Jess Dandy as the old Hebrew retired dealer and Jules Jordan as the father of the unfortunate pawn of his own and another's trickery. The daughter is played with uncompromising realism of appearance and speech by Miss Jean Temple. She deserves credit for not shrinking from its most unattractive presentation.

WHITE RATS FIRM
FOR RECOGNITION
AS LABOR UNION

Vaudeville Actors Seek Equity
Contract—Managers Decline
to Confer and Talk Lockout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the White Rats Actors Union and the Associated Actors of America say they are not to be intimidated by the plan of the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association to bar White Rats acts from all their houses after Oct. 31. Officials of the actors' organization claim their membership includes such a large majority of the variety performers that the threat of a lock-out must be ineffective, since they say there are not enough acts outside the organization to supply the demand.

The lock-out plan is the most recent development of the long struggle between the White Rats and the managers. President James William Fitzpatrick recently summarized the whole case for the organization against the managers, giving a history of the struggle for an equitable contract and the closed shop and against the commission system.

Although there is a law forbidding the charge of more than 5 per cent commission for placing a single act, the players say this law is evaded, and that through commissions to several agents certain interests are being enriched while the player's salary is cut to a most unreasonable extent. They want the closed shop so that their demands can be made effective. They insist upon a contract which will not only be equitable but binding.

The players further want an agreement with managers to arbitrate all differences. This permanent, paid board of arbitration, they propose, should consist of one man appointed by them, one by the managers, and the third by these two. The board's decision, it is claimed, would be final and enforceable immediately by means of the closed shop.

"We do not want to run vaudeville," says one of the White Rat officials. "We do want to prevent the ruin of vaudeville. All we want is, in conjunction with the managers and the decisions of an arbitration board, to secure fair play for actor and manager; and we are willing to sign an agreement to this effect to last for three years, or five, or 10, as the managers may see fit."

The managers, however, refuse to meet the players. In an open letter reply to the request of President Fitzpatrick for a conference, the managers said:

"If vaudeville art is to be unionized, the artist must be changed into a day laborer and treated as such. Then follows the same procedure as with an ordinary stage hand or a musician. Pay them all the same wages. That is one of the fundamental creeds of the American Federation of Labor. All labor of the same kind must be paid the same price. The closed shop also means a limitation of the manager's freedom to pick his talent from members of the White Rats only. We stand for freedom for the artists, not thrall-dom."

"This is the sole issue. It cannot be and will not be arbitrated or discussed. We absolutely refuse any conference with any committee of White Rats as long as the White Rats bears the union stamp."

A friend of the White Rats pointed out that the popular belief that the organization's membership does not include any players of prominence is erroneous. The list of well known members, he says, includes Henrietta Crozman, Wilton Lackyre, Fred Nfio, Irene Franklin, Stella Mayhew, Frank Fogarty, Nat Willis, Eddie Foy, Al Jolson, Frank Keenan, Alice Lloyd, and Fritz Scheff. These are but a few of the names which go to show the extent of the organization's influence and the caliber of its membership.

An official of the White Rats says that during the last three weeks but one Rats act has been canceled, that of Fritz Scheff at the Palace. She, he says, was given to understand she would be the headliner, but found three other acts displayed on a level with hers. She did not appear, he continues, and is now planning to bring suit.

This official claims 75 per cent of musical comedy, 95 per cent of small time vaudeville and 85 per cent of what is called big time vaudeville are members of the organization. He says the threat of a lock-out is made just now because the half-yearly dues of the members are due.

MOTION PICTURES

Ralph Ince, long director with Vita-graph, has left that firm to form his own producing company. Lucille Stewart and Huntley Gordon will head the new company. William Furst is composing a musical setting for the Laskey "Joan of Arc" featuring Miss Geraldine Farrar. Thanhouser will release "King Lear," with Frederick Warde, Dec. 17. Eighty prints of the first Mary Pickford independent release, "Less Than the Dust," will be shown beginning next Monday in the theaters of the larger cities of the United States. Arrangements have been made in Chicago to show the picture in 30 theaters, requiring 100 days to complete the showing on the successive runs. George Beban has signed with Morosco-Pallas. Frank McIntyre is to act his old stage success, "The Traveling Salesman," in the screen version to be made by Famous Players. Cecil de Mille has been elected president of Morosco.

MARIE TEMPEST
IN "A LADY'S NAME"
AT THE PLYMOUTH

"A Lady's Name," a comedy by Cyril Harcourt, first performance in Boston at the Plymouth Theatre, evening of Oct. 30, 1916. The cast:

Franklin.....Miss Julia Chippendale
Maud Bray.....Miss Maude Andrew
Mabel Vere.....Miss Marie Tempest
Florence.....Miss John Sharkey
Gerald Wainwright.....W. Mayne Lynton
Adams.....Stanley Harrison
Noel Corkoran.....W. Graham Browne
Mrs. Haines.....Miss Daisy Belmore
Margaret.....Miss Marie Tempest
Emily.....Miss Marie Tempest
Kennedy Bird.....Harry Lambert
Sam Bentley.....Algeron Greig

An audience can be found which will laugh at almost any kind of amusement on the stage. It is not to the credit of a stage production, however, that it appeals merely to one kind of an audience. Per contra, neither is it to the credit of an audience that its appreciation is limited to one kind of amusement. The chief claim of "A Lady's Name" to at least another season's hold on the boards lies in the fact that it amuses so many different kinds of people. In these days of fluctuating theater fortunes, audiences change along with management. A first night audience at the Plymouth theater under Shubert management represents other tastes and characteristics than such an audience when the house was under the Liebler control. The appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Harcourt and Miss Tempest called forth the unstinted approval of the first night Boston audience as it did in New York and as it will in other cities favored with the chance to enjoy this excellent comedy.

Of course, Miss Tempest is the chief attraction of the piece. She could not be stimulated, however, to her unflagging zeal in the acting, were not Mr. Harcourt's efforts at plot and lines so successful. Clever playwriting and clever acting sum up the evening's entertainment.

When a lady novelist who writes almost poorly enough to be a "best seller" inserts an advertisement for a husband, merely for the sake of getting "cops," you know at once that she is going to get it and plenty of it. And having settled this fact, you sit back calmly, to await developments. Miss Tempest's manner has given you an intimation of how the situations will be met; your faith in Mr. Harcourt to provide the situations is strong, and at the end of the play you are sure it has not been misplaced. The lady novelist picks on a certain willing butler as fair game out of the many men who answer the advertisement. In and out of the advertisement, she has his invitation for an afternoon in the kitchen of the house where he works. The cook has had an eye on the butler, and the resentful she feels at his introduction of another woman to her domain quite overcomes her, so that on the announcement of company to dinner there is none left to cook it but the novelist. The romance below stairs has ramifications above, and the master of the house, who also has answered the ad, appears, for the first time in his life, in the kitchen, where over the burned fowl and the rice pudding that goes up in smoke, his own affair progresses amazingly.

One of the threads of plot that stiffens the play for a moment into drama is the showing up of the novelist's fiancé for the cad that he is. Quite on the comedy level, however, is the final capitulation of the novelist to Noel Corkoran, after she had sworn men and announced her intention of becoming a suffragette. Quite logical all this, of course, for the purpose of the evening is amusement and not melodrama. Mr. Harcourt had drawn his characters well, and he is fortunate in having them so uniformly well interpreted. It is a well-made play with no left hanging loose, and with enough suspense and that sort of thing to satisfy the Drama League and those who prefer to dissect the play rather than to be amused by it. It is a tribute to Mr. Browne's direction that the characters assume and keep their proper perspective; it is a tribute to Miss Tempest's acting that although she conspicuously avoids the center of the stage, she is the emphatic note when she is on it. Mr. Browne has perhaps the most ungrateful part in the play, yet he makes much of it. Mr. Harrison plays the butler smoothly, and Miss Belmore received a burst of applause for Mrs. Haines' hysterics. Mr. Greig, the nearest of all to the naturalistic style of acting that is more and more demanded in plays of our time.

NEW BEDFORD CASE IN COURT

Judge Lawton in the Superior Court yesterday issued an injunction preventing Isaac L. Ashley of New Bedford from renting a property in that city to Clerk Green. Judge Lawton declined to issue injunctions against seven other property owners against whom taxpayers had brought like bills in equity. Activities of the Watch and Ward Society resulted in the actions being brought in court to prevent the renting of houses in that city for questionable purposes.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"In Walked Jimmy," 8:10.
Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8:15.
Copley—"Jim the Penman," 8:15.
Hollis—"Sir Herbert Tree in 'Merry Wives of Windsor,'" 8.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Park Square—"The House of Glass," melodrama by Max March, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Miss Marie Tempest in 'A Lady's Name,' comedy, 8:15.
Shubert—"Her Soldier Boy," musical comedy, 8:10.
Tremont—"Mrs. Plake in 'Ernstine Susan,' character comedy, 8:15.
Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; at the Plymouth, 2:30; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley.

JEWETT PLAYERS IN
"JIM THE PENMAN"

Young's "Jim the Penman" revived by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theatre, evening of Oct. 30. The cast:

Agnes Ralston.....Beatrice Miller
Lord Drellin.....Leonard Craske
George Ralston.....S. A. Hendry
Captain Redwood.....Leon Gordon
Lady Dunscombe.....Gladys Morris
Mrs. Chastelaine.....Jesse Newcombe
Mrs. Ralston.....Mabel Merson
James Ralston.....Lionel Glenister
Dr. Pettyside.....Arthur Dennis
Mr. Netherby.....Leonard Grey
Louis Percival.....Cameron Matthews
Maid.....Elizabeth Merson
Baron Hartfield.....Fred W. Permain
Butler.....J. Casler West

The work of the three principals, Mr. Glenister, Miss Merson and Mr. Gordon, was in a descending scale of strength and interest, in correspondence, no doubt, with the permanent vitality of the three figures of the forger, the forger's wife and the detective. For this piece, which was the pride of a moment in melodramatic history, contains even today at least one genuine human study. Its title role represents as persuasively the man who seeks wealth and respectability through dexterous underground methods as it did in the period antedating the long-distance telephone and the taxicab, when it was written. Ralston stands out veritable man, as portrayed in the naturalistic, subjective style of Mr. Glenister, no less than he stood out as drawn by the arm's length methods of a generation ago. Mrs. Ralston, too, is still a good deal of a woman during the expository scenes of the piece.

The role could comfortably take the informal portrayal which Miss Merson gave it in the first and second acts when it was more in evidence than melodrama. In the crisis of the third act, however, it wanted the style of acting of the late '80s and early '90s; or it would have wanted it, had the leading woman kept the stilted, though impressive, reading of the old text, where, after her passage of silent acting, she announces her discovery of "your identity with Jim, the Penman." The scene, as speeded up according to the present rules of dramatic recognition, was ably and almost convincingly handled by the Jewett artist. Much out of tune with the realistic tempo of the times is the figure of Redwood. But the artificialities of the role were treated as appropriate, no doubt, by Mr. Gordon as they could be.

"SYBIL," COMEDY WITH
MUSIC, AT COLONIAL

"Sybil," musical comedy in three acts, with Julia Sanderson, Joseph Cawthorn and Donald Brian; book and lyrics by Harry Graham and H. B. Smith, music by Victor Jacoby; Colonial theatre, evening of Oct. 30. The cast:

Sybil Renaud.....Julia Sanderson
Grand Duke.....Donald Brian
Otto Spreckles.....Joseph Cawthorn
Grand Duchess.....Rene Detling
Governor of Bomsch.....George E. Mack
Capt. Paul Petrov.....Stewart Baird
Captain Dologov.....Raymond Barrett
Lieutenant Kovander.....William Francis
Count Milowski.....Walter Gilbert
Lieutenant Zelenoy.....A. von Bereghy
Margot.....Queenie Vassar
Hortchakow.....Jackson Hines

Mr. Cawthorn's reception at his first entrance last night might well be described as an ovation, and the greetings for Miss Sanderson and Mr. Brian were only slightly less hearty. "Sybil" provides their accustomed roles for all three. Mr. Brian is again the debonair duke or princeling, and Mr. Cawthorn has a fresh supply of those humors he is remembered for. Much of his material is taken from the incidental action. He insists that what the duchess wears is a "clarinet," and that the lady is given to "insinuations." He also hastened to tell his Boston friends of the strange bird he had met in Australia, which flies backward so as not to get dust in its eye.

It must be admitted that "Sybil," though styled a musical comedy, has music and comedy both, and, strange to say, a story of considerable dramatic appeal. There are good light operatic situations in the second act, and a deal is made of them, though the music does not quite rise to the occasion. It has become almost a tradition for reviewers of a musical comedy to say that the music was "above the average." Auditors, a great many of them, think that nearly all musical comedy music is below the average. And, so, perhaps an average is struck and mathematical law not outraged. In this piece the music is average stuff and no more. And it may be stated that the scenery was not by Urban. Rather, it seemed to be by somebody not even distantly related. Are we being spoiled by our Russian and Austrian friends? It is to be hoped we are, to the extent that we will demand scenic art on our amusement stages. We may marvel at our lack of its getting there at all, but let us demand it so lustily that future producers will not put on the pale or ruddy trappings and scenery such as those exhibited in "Sybil."

As for the story—why bother about it—especially as it is there, and will speak for itself. And through it dances and sings Miss Sanderson, with her delicate quaint charm. Miss Sanderson has always possessed an altogether extraordinary sense of rhythm that makes her dancing a delight. She seems to revel in it as a means of expression that to her retiring nature is the only possible medium. Alone, she makes "Sybil" worth while. Miss Rene Detling, pleasantly remembered from "The Lilac Domino," also distinguishes the cast. Mr. Smith's lyrics show his good ear for rhythm, but an unusually poor ear for words. He might take the vacation he is entitled to and reread his Lanier on the quality of words.

NASMYTH LECTURE TO BE GIVEN

Dr. George W. Nasmyth, secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the League to Enforce Peace, will deliver the fourth and closing lecture of the series on "Vital Questions of America's Foreign Policy," this evening at Huntington Hall. His topic will be "Public Opinion and Foreign Policy."

"HOUSE OF GLASS,"
NEW MELODRAMA
AT PARK SQUARE

"The House of Glass," melodrama in four acts by Max March, with Mary Ryan, presented by Cohan & Harris at the Park Square Theatre, first time in Boston, evening of Oct. 30, 1916. The cast:

Margaret Case.....Mary Ryan
Mrs. Brandt.....Ada Gilman
James Burke.....Frank M. Thomas
Carroll.....Thomas Findlay
Watson.....John Fenton
Harvey Lake.....Frederick Burt
Edward McCallan.....Harry C. Browne
Julian Atwood.....William Walcott
The Hon. H. T. Patterson.....Frank Young

Bernard Shaw once began a review of a printed play by quoting a passage from the last scene. He explained that he always started to read a book somewhere toward the end, otherwise he usually never got there. Managers, being only human, doubtless have failed to accept many a play with good middle and end because they couldn't keep their eyes open while reading the beginning. It is entirely probable that some one who couldn't sleep 't nights read Mr. March's script all through, and, fascinated by the thrilling third and fourth acts, kept Mr. Cohan or Mr. Harris awake until they got well through the second act. Mr. March wrote this play after he had mastered the sure-fire material of sympathetic melodrama, and had made his own Mr. Cohan's style of serving up a story in the theater with dialogue crackling with unexpected retort, with quick reversible situations having even it in the thinnest of the thinnest of human interest, and with thrills coming frequently as sharp accents upon quiet scenes. But Mr. March did not quite grasp the fact that effects are more dramatic than causes, or he would not have used nearly two acts to set forth presuppositions for which one act would have been a liberal allowance. About 9 p. m. begins the real drama of how Margaret Case's past overtakes and overwhelms her, and all but drags her off to prison, as punishment for breaking her parole. She is to serve out the last half of a sentence for a crime she never committed.

Mr. March has something to say in criticism of the harsh methods of the metropolitan police, for this fits in with his purpose of devising a suspenseful story punctuated with surprising. Within the limitations of an arbitrary tale Mr. March achieves many adroit sidelights of character, many neat touches in the give and take between his characters in which the audience is given opportunity of exercising its imagination and intelligence. Probably it was consciousness of dramatic weakness in the first two acts that decked them less tastefully with vaudevillean jests. Mr. March tells his story in a straightforward, clear and simple fashion. He is a promising addition to our large group of journalistic playwrights.

Messrs. Cohan & Harris have sent over the fine original cast. Miss Ryan, being a woman of charm and strength, makes the almost incredible sweetness of Margaret plausible. She speaks musically because this creature is nothing less than angelic, but being a sensible and talented actress she takes care to speak clearly and loudly enough for the most distant auditors to catch every nuance of emotion. She played with simple sincerity, acting Margaret for the intelligent sympathies of the houseful of spectators, her eyes brimming with unshed tears.

Miss Ryan is an artist. So is Mr. Findlay, who plays the detective who places duty first, and so is Mr. Young as the Governor, who has only a bit in the last act. So too is Mr. Thomas as a burglar who reforms and devotedly tries to drag Margaret from under the wheel of the law. Their good acting makes the weak acts seem strong. These four sublimely their melodrama after the fashion of William Gillette. Mr. Burt does his duty by the priggish plot makes of the husband, and Mr. Browne provokes much amusement by his unctuous characterization of the lawyer who takes up Margaret's fight. Miss Gilman provides a homely bit of fun in the first act. Two servants are beautifully played. The stage management is deft.

INSPECTION WORK
OF BOSTON CRITICIZED

Criticism of the inspection work by the city of Boston in the building in Portland Street that recently collapsed was the feature of testimony today before the recess committee on building legislation by W. A. Snow of the William A. Snow Iron Works, Inc.

Mr. Snow occupied a one-story structure that was destroyed when the six-story structure next to it collapsed during the course of alteration and repairs.

Mr. Snow alleged that he complained to Commissioner O'Hearn about the method of construction and alteration, and that as a result of the complaint an inspector was sent out the next day, who affirmed that the building was entirely safe.

MEDIATORS AT WORK
ON NEW YORK STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal mediation of the street car strike began Monday, when two representatives of the United States Department of Labor who had already conferred with officials of the Third Avenue Railway Company discussed the situation with representatives of the strikers. The mediators are optimistic as to the possibility of bringing about a settlement.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Henry G. Lapham of Brookline the five-story brick and stone mercantile building at 55-59 South Street, containing 2798 square feet of land, the total assessment being \$95,500, of which \$75,500 is on the land. The property is under lease for a long term of years. Mr. Lapham purchases for investment. William Lincoln & Son, 27 State Street, were the brokers.

WILL BUILD IN THE FENS

George W. and Frederick E. Johnston have just closed the purchase of a large lot of additional land in the Back Bay Fens, containing 11,621 square feet, which they intend improving at once with buildings suitable for the automobile trade. This land fronts 127 feet on the easterly side of Brookline Avenue, and is valued by the assessors at \$11,600. The grantors were Allen M. Brewster and William F. Houston, trustees. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Catherine Bohan has placed a deed on record from Mary A. Forsyth, owner of a three-story swell front brick dwelling at 7 Mark Street, Roxbury, together with 1961 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$5500 of which \$1000 applies on the land.

August Reis and wife have also purchased a frame dwelling at 8 Mark Street owned by Henry Schramm. This parcel is assessed at \$4900 which includes \$1400 on the 3090 square feet of land.

SALE IN SOUTH BOSTON

Maud F. Crosby has sold her interest in the frame house and 2738 square feet of land at 787 East Fourth Street, South Boston. The total assessment amounts to \$3800 of which \$1100 is land value. Catherine Tierney is the buyer.

PURCHASED IN BACK BAY

Title has changed hands on the four-story brick apartment house at 11 Dalton street, Back Bay, including 1093 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$12,000 of which the lot carries \$2700. John S. Cronin purchased through the office of John A. Cronin, from George H. Thwing.

PURCHASED IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Moses Williams and Ralph B. Williams, trustees, have sold to Mary M. Cotter of Boston, 4479 square feet of land at Orchard and Dane streets. The buyer will improve with a two-family house in keeping with the neighborhood. Joseph Balch was the broker.

SELLS WAKEFIELD PROPERTY

Jennie Oliver and Agnes Garniss have sold their poultry plant situated at 148 Salem Street in Wakefield, containing about 1½ acres of land, a nine-room house, stable and two large poultry houses. Arthur M. Griffin buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Newton St., 10 rear, Ward 26; Wm. Shaine; brick garage.
Cambridge St., 293-415 rear, Ward 25; Joseph Cohen; brick garage.
Castleton St., 11, Ward 14; Wm. Tobin, S. J. Kantin; frame dwelling.
Burton St., 10, Ward 26; Richard Rooney; frame garage.
Dunster Road, 97, Ward 23; Chas. Martell; frame garage.
Newbury St., 388, Ward 8; Walker Gordon Co.; alter main entrance.
Newbury St., 394, Ward 8; G. H. Walker; alter garage.
Beach St., 5-15, Ward 5; Wm. S. Hendry; alter hotel.
Hale St., 21, Ward 24; N. E. Peabody Sons; alter home.
Cross St., 57, and 37-39 Salem St., Ward 5; G. M. Rogers Esq.; alter stores and tenements; d. offices.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Tuesday:

Orders to Officers

Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell, det. aid on staff commander duty 7; to aid on staff commander submarine force, Atlantic fleet; Lieut. A. C. Read, det. No. Carolina, to Washington; Lieut. S. C. Loomis, det. Colorado, to home and wait orders; Lieut. J. A. Lee, det. Connecticut, to Eagle; Lieut. J. E. C. Chevalier, to Washington; Lieut. H. A. McCullure, det. Preble, to New Orleans as executive officer and navigator; Ensign S. H. Quarles, det. New Hampshire, to Hancock; Ensign W. J. Forrester, commissioned from June 4; Ensign F. D. Kirtland, commissioned from June 3; Ensign W. E. Doyle, det. Hull, to Cheyenne for submarine instructions; Ensign E. E. Hintze, det. Milwaukee, to Alert.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Culgoa, Guantanamo; Cummings, Ontario, at New York yard; Fanning, L-9, L-10, O'Brien, at Boston; Glacier, Pichilique; Hancock, at Mayport, Fla.; Kanawha, Pennsylvania, at southern drill grounds; MacDonough, at Charleston, Nashville, at Tampico; Tonaka, Uncas, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Sailed—Alwyn, Balch, Bonham, Douglass, San Francisco, Newport, to sea. Cummings, Newport to New York; Jenkins, Melville, Newport to Boston; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Tallahassee, New London to New York; L-1, Boston to Block Island. Neptune, Veracruz to Carmen, Nereus, Acapulco to San Diego. Yorktown, Topolobampo to Guaymas. U. S. S. Olympia, commissioned Oct. 30 at navy yard, Charleston, assigned to cruiser force and directed to proceed to Hampton Roads to load ordnance material, after which she will proceed to Dominican waters to become the flagship of the cruiser force. The Paul Jones, Whipple, Stewart and Preble were placed in reserve Oct. 25.

PROVISIONS

United States Market Report

Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture in cities throughout the country report apples, potatoes and onions, as selling with generally good demands yesterday.

Sixteen carloads of apples from the West and 15 from the East were received at local markets and sold with a moderate demand. Grade A Baldwin, sold for \$2.25 a barrel wholesale and snows for \$3.75 a barrel. In Philadelphia the market was strong and the demand good. These Baldwin were selling for \$3.35 wholesale.

The market was steady and the demand good in Chicago where Greenings sold for \$3.75 a barrel wholesale. The demand was good in St. Louis and New York.

Ninety-four carloads of Maine potatoes arrived here and 26 were held over. The market was advancing and the demand brisk. Mountain potatoes sold for \$1.75 to \$1.85 in bulk and 2-bushel sacks sold for \$3.75 to \$4.25 wholesale. The market was strong and the demand moderate in Pittsburgh with New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, rural and mountain sales for \$1.75 to \$1.85 a bushel, wholesale. The demand was good in Philadelphia and New York. Onions sold in a strong market with a good demand in Boston with 100-lb sacks of Massachusetts selling for \$3.15 to \$3.25, wholesale. The market was strengthening in Philadelphia and steady with a good demand in New York.

Arrivals

Metropolitan line steamers, New York, 37 boxes grapefruit; 835 bags beans; 80 boxes raisins; 1124 packages eggs; 109 barrels grapes; 16 crates onions.

Boston Receipts

Today, 6464 bbls 9198 bxs apples, 240 bbls cranberries, 30 bxs Florida oranges, 1789 bxs grapefruit, 10 cars California deciduous fruit, 1077 bbls 54,329 bskts 1960 carriers grapes, 1825 bxs raisins, 1124 pkgs figs, 51,071 bu potatoes, 1147 bbls sweet potatoes, 2667 bu onions.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 2532 pkgs, last year 2608 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, \$10.10; \$10.10; special short patents, \$10.85 to \$11; fancy, \$11.50; spring clears in sacks, \$8.50 to \$9.10; winter patents, \$10.10 to \$11; winter clears, \$8.25 to \$9; winter straights, \$8.50 to \$9.75; Kansas patents in sacks, \$9.25 to \$10.10.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, \$1.21; for shipment No. 2 yellow, \$1.20 to \$1.21.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 65c; No. 2 clipped white 64c; No. 3 clipped white, 63c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 64c to 64½c; fancy 38 lbs, 63½c to 64c; regular 38 lbs, 62c to 62½c; regular 36 lbs, 62c to 62½c.

Milled—Spring bran \$31.50 to \$32; winter bran, \$32.50 to \$33; middlings, \$35 to \$40; mixed feed, \$34.50 to \$38; red dog, \$46; cottonseed meal, \$43 to \$45; linseed meal, \$44; gluten feed, \$39.48; hominy feed, \$44.15; stock feed, \$39.50; cut hulls, \$21; alfalfa meal, \$28.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, \$5.75; bolted, \$5.70; bag meal, \$2.26 to \$2.27; cracked corn, \$2.28 to \$2.30; oatmeal rolled, \$6.45; cut and ground, \$7.00.

Hay—Choice, \$22; No. 1 grade, \$20 to \$21; No. 2 grade, \$17 to \$18; No. 3 grade, \$15 to \$16; stock, \$13 to \$14; alfalfa, \$17 to \$21.50.

Straw—Oat, \$10 to \$11.50; rye, \$14.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, \$6.25 to \$6.50; red kidneys, \$6.60 to \$6.50; yellow eyes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Scotch green peas, \$4.50 to \$4.60; California small "white," \$6.25 to \$6.50; Canadian peas, \$3 to \$3.10; lima beans, 7 to 7½ lb.

Onions—Native, \$1.75 to \$2 bu; Connecticut valley per 100-lb bag, \$2.75 to \$3; Spanish, \$2.75 to \$4 per 120-lb case.

Potatoes—Maine, 3.40 per 2-bu bag; in bulk at Charlestown, \$1.75 to \$1.85 bu; sweets, \$2.50 to \$3 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 36½ to 37; western firsts, 35 to 35½c; western creamery extras, 36 to 36½c.

Eggs—Choice henner and nearby, 53 to 54c; eastern extras, 48 to 49c; western extras, 41 to 42c; western prime firsts, 36 to 37c; western firsts, 34 to 35c; storage extras, 32c; storage firsts, 31 to 31½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, \$4.50 to \$6 per bu; grapefruit, \$4.66 to \$5; grapes per bskts, 12 to 14c; pineapples, \$2.75 to \$3.75 per crt; cranberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 crt, \$3.50 to \$5.50 bbl; casaba melons, \$2 to \$2.50 crt.

Apples—Gravenstein, \$2.50 to \$3.50 bbl; McIntosh Red, \$3.45 to \$5; Wealthy, \$2 to \$3.50; Pippins, Porters, etc., \$1.50 to \$2.50; Wolf River, \$2.25 to \$3; Baldwin, \$2 to \$2.50, bu bxs 30c to \$1.25.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote—granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c a pound in 100-lb lots, and 7.50c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.80c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

TEACHERS TO MEET

Worcester County Teachers Association will hold its annual meeting in Worcester next Friday. The commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Payson Smith, will speak on the "Four Fundamentals." The meeting will be divided into high school, grammar, primary and rural school sections. Geographical motion pictures will be an important feature of the day's program.

OFFICERS HOLD DINNER

Coast Artillery non-commissioned officers dined at the Copley Square Hotel last night. Col. G. B. Sawyer was toastmaster and the honor guests were Capt. Horace D. Parker, who has just returned from the border, and Capt. Holbrook. Captain Parker went to Mexico July 2, and he entertained his brother officers last evening with an account of his four months' stay at the border.

QUINCY CITY COUNCIL

QUINCY, Mass.—Orders for increasing the pay of firemen and policemen were passed by the City Council last night and additional appropriations of \$6800 were made. A special committee was appointed to investigate the junk zone in Ward 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

The United States bureau of light-

houses at Washington has given notice that on or about Jan. 4, 1917, the submarine bell on the Winter Quarter shoal lighthouse off the Virginia coast will be changed to sound a group of four strokes every 15 seconds.

Market conditions for grayfish, formerly called dogfish, are being investigated in this city by Thomas Douthart of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries. In the opinion of the official the grayfish will become a popular food under the new name.

The first trip of the British steamer Start Point in the Boston-Liverpool service is expected to start today when the steamer sails from port carrying a cargo of 8000 barrels of apples, grain, rough projectiles, lumber and shoes.

James & Son, shipbuilders, of Essex, Mass., are building a new fishing schooner for John Chisholm & Son of Gloucester, Mass. Capt. Andy Decker of Gloucester is to command. Another vessel of the same type is being built for the same firm at the yard of Owen Lantz of Gloucester. Capt. Robert Giffen of the schooner Conqueror will command it.

Thirty thousand pounds of fresh mackerel were brought to Gloucester, Mass., today by the schooner Joanna, and the schooner Mary F. Ruth came in with a fare of 60,000 pounds. The schooner Carrie & Mildred brought 10,000 pounds of grayfish and a fleet of gill netters arrived with 6000 pounds of fresh fish.

The schooner Bettina arrived at the fish pier today with 50,000 pounds of large and medium fresh mackerel. Groundfish arrivals at the pier today were the steamers Wave and Long Island with fares of 89,200 pounds and 64,500 pounds, respectively and these schooners: Rebecca 14,500, Hortense 19,800, Josephine de Costa 30,500, Athena 19,500, Georgiana 3500, Olivia Sears 3400, Waltham 37,900, and Gertrude de Costa 15,400 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Steak cod \$14.75 to \$16, mackerel cod \$6 to \$7.50, haddock \$5.75 to \$6.25, steak pollock \$5 to \$7.75, large hake \$6 to \$6.25, small hake \$3.50 to \$4.25, steak cusk \$5 to \$5.50, mackerel \$9.50.

Cable advices received today at the local agency of the Leyland Line announce the arrival at Manchester, England, yesterday, of the steamer Novian. The vessel sailed from Boston Oct. 17, with a valuable cargo of general merchandise.

The Bath (Me.) ship Edward Sewall has been chartered to load a cargo of coal at Philadelphia, Pa., for Galveston, Tex., at private terms. The vessel is now at New York City, having arrived there Oct. 4 from Buenos Aires.

Fifty-one horsemen who went to France on the British steamer Arrino to care for remounts taken over by that steamer, returned to Boston today when the Arrino arrived from St. Nazaire, France, and berthed at Mystic docks, where it will take on a cargo of steel, grain and horses.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

U S torpedo boat Jarvis, Davis, Newport, R. I.

U S scout cruiser Birmingham, Blomer, Newport, R. I.

Strs Arrino (Br), Nordaunt, St. Nazaire, Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; City of Memphis, Borum, Savannah; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk; Campden, Brown, Bangor, Me; Gov Cobb, Ingalls, Portland, Me; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Walter D. Noyes, Calhoun, Norfolk.

Tug Patience, Chandler, Portland, Me, twg bge Westmoreland.

Clears

Strs Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S; Dorchester, Thacher, Philadelphia; Grecian, James, Norfolk; Campden, Brown, Bangor, Me; Gov Cobb, Ingalls, Portland; Ninian (Br), Roller, Manchester, Eng; Hochelaga (Br), Tudor, Louisville, C. B; Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah; Knight of the Garter (Br), Stephen, St. Nazaire; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 1458 tubs 1020 boxes 79,189 lbs butter, 1571 boxes cheese, 2369 cases eggs; 1915 1509 tubs 8760 boxes

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SITUATION IN SHOE TRADE BECOMES TRYING ALL AROUND

Conditions Difficult to Exaggerate—Buyers and Factory Managers Have Problems Because of Rapidity and Extent of Advance in Prices and Scarcity of Stock

It would be hard to exaggerate footwear conditions. All that was predicted and more has materialized, and to such an extent that buyers are not now surprised at anything.

The puzzling feature of the shoe business is not wholly with the buying. The factory managers have their problems. It is rumored among the buyers that certain specialty manufacturers are playing the situation so strongly that it comes little short of extortion, and this deduction seems logical when a 15-cent advance is demanded on a three-day interim between an interview and a proffered contract, making a total advance of from 25 cents to \$1.25 since the July visit of the buyers.

Remarkable as these advances may seem, it is easy going compared to what manufacturers have had to face and are facing today. In the buying of a completed article the purchaser contemplates a unit, while producers must keep in daily touch with the latest market values of from a dozen or more pairs required to assemble an up-to-date foot.

Furthermore, the rapidity of the advances of all parts needed, is only equaled by the quick disappearing of lots of stock upon which the manufacturer thought he had an option. Prices in the leather market are fickle, unstable and often extremely disappointing, for in such times as these friendship is a lost element and the value of a buyer's business counts for little, especially when tanners see that as high as prices are, they are still selling below a replacement basis.

Confronted by such conditions, the footwear factories require constant vigilance on the part of managers, for in these inflated times big losses are as liable as big profits. So, neither buyer nor seller is today in easy position, nor can the prices obtained today be reckoned all "velvet" for as a matter of fact, nothing will be positively known about that until normality takes the place of the abnormal conditions which have so long featured the shoe and leather trades.

Manufacturers of men's dress and street shoes, whether of high or low grade, are for the most part well sold up and operating their factories to capacity. As styles seem to suit the tastes of consumers, local merchants are saved the expense so prominent in other lines of footwear. The continual advances in leather values require watchfulness, but as buyers have no option they pay the price and seem thankful that it is no more. On the whole this branch of the trade is comparatively tranquil.

Men's heavy shoes for hard service are in demand, some concerns having ceased to book new business. The growth of this line of footwear is striking. Factories are expanded and production increased, still some of the largest are ordered ahead as far as June. The chief annoyance is scarcity of stock. Prices too are often disturbing. No new features are reported, for the line seldom requires changing.

Ladies' misses' and children's white canvas footwear is sold up to next summer. Two principal factories with a combined output of 40,000 pairs a day decline to take another order. As a matter of fact, they state that contracts aggregating more than 1,000,000 pairs have already been declined. Big seasons are not uncommon, but this one excels all thus far as far as white goods are concerned.

High cut, colored boots for ladies and misses' wear, are assured of one more active season at least. Styles seem to have reached their limit, but there is nothing particularly new on the market, which suits all concerned very well. Prices are discouragingly high and will no doubt affect sales some. All buyers are urging deliveries but duplicating is only fair. There is considerable business going on for the old six-inch staple boot, but it is hidden by the large demand for high fancy footwear.

There is a prime call for children's and infants' shoes, prices of which have been advanced lately. Manufacturers are bothered in getting stock and many experimentals are on the market.

Ordinarily the price of hides affects the price of leather and the present is no exception to the rule. Certain it is that both are carrying prices beyond figures ever known before. The kill is great and the demand equally so. The packers set a list of prices which, presumably, are lofty enough to check the trading, but as buyers accept the terms, and lay down orders for this and that, the market takes another jump, but still business comes.

Here is an interesting statement of last week's trading in September and October hides, approximating 200,000. Light Texas steers (maximum price) 26½ (a year ago 22); heavy Texas steers 27 (a year ago 22½); heavy light, ex. light Texas steers 27 (a year ago 22½); Colorado steers 26 (a year ago 21½); branded cows 26½ (a year ago 22); 7000 native steers 28½ (a year ago 26½); 6000 light native cows 27½ (a year ago 23½). Although these sales are at maximum prices, the minimum was not more than one half cent less in any instance.

Prices are so high that buyers may curtail a little or quit for a while, in which case there is likely to be an accumulation, as the receipts are now running large. Even so, it is hard to figure out any marked depression.

tion therefrom with a horde of leather buyers crowding that market.

For the time being it is a fair assumption that it will be comparatively easy to advance hide prices, and while Europe is drawing so heavily upon the American supply of hides, sole and upper leathers, the top range of values must be in a distant future. Therefore, traders in all leather commodities are fairly safe in dealings tempered with prudence and discretion.

The scarcity of sole leather, either hemlock union, or oak, is hardly appreciated by those not in direct touch with that market. When first quality hemlock sells at 50 cents, union backs at 70 cents and oak bends at 80, the times may well be called critical. A tour through a Boston six-story warehouse revealed bare floors, not a pound of sole leather was in sight, excepting what was sold, tied up and marked to fortunate consignees, and carloads en route will meet a similar disposition upon arrival.

The foreign demand is fabulous, almost beyond comprehension. Prices and terms, though dictated by the sellers, are accepted, when foreign buyers can put their hands upon desirable lots and secure it, beyond peradventure. Of course, such transactions affect the prices all along the line, and while domestic buyers are favored, by the shading of a cent or so, values are higher than they would be were embargoes placed upon the exportation of this shoe stock.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION	
September—	1916 1915
Gross earnings	\$26,730 \$23,389
Net earnings	11,556 11,590
Surplus	4,432 6,068

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT	
Gross	\$53,287 \$41,518
Net	20,324 12,590
Surplus	19,923 12,589

HAVERHILL GAS LIGHT	
Gross	\$26,390 \$23,024
Net	10,664 8,722
Surplus	10,656 8,712

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$23,920 \$22,012
Net	10,924 9,820
Surplus	3,211 2,765

ABINGTON & ROCKLAND	
Gross	\$18,449 \$15,587
Net	7,134 5,443
Surplus	6,963 4,951

KEY WEST ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$10,495 \$9,183
Net	5,584 2,789
Surplus	1,640 229

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELECTRIC LT.	
Gross	\$31,850 \$28,084
Net	15,268 12,958
Surplus	9,256 8,443

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$72,388 \$68,914
Net	34,610 35,458
Surplus	25,857 25,778

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$159,845 \$163,019
Net	57,098 72,626
Surplus	20,510 36,584

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$161,045 \$142,758
Net	66,789 56,337
Surplus	37,372 28,712

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH ST. RY.	
Gross	\$12,497 \$12,040
Net	5,927 5,503
Surplus	1,825 2,400

CONNECTICUT POWER	
Gross	\$70,051 \$51,114
Net	33,646 25,166
Surplus	7,475 13,735

TAMPA ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$79,286 \$78,756
Net	35,582 39,491
Surplus	31,728 35,120

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS	
Gross	\$50,548 \$48,321
Net	23,406 18,289
Surplus	23,399 18,286

EL PASO ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$92,265 \$78,367
Net	31,316 35,322
Surplus	26,196 32,126

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$33,804 \$33,639
Net	15,614 15,455
Surplus	9,046 8,861

KEOKUK ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$20,218 \$20,301
Net	6,328 6,328
Surplus	4,295 6,399

EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROCKTON	
Gross	\$51,295 \$44,475
Net	17,997 16,422
Surplus	16,601 14,218

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION	
Gross	\$50,147 \$46,942
Net	14,831 15,611
Surplus	4,739 5,555

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT	
Gross	\$26,020 \$23,864
Net	8,987 9,733
Surplus	1,858 2,258

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER	
Gross	\$15,339 \$139,221
Net	118,997 112,372
Surplus	12,115 5,611

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$77,658 \$61,827
Net	47,167 33,349
Surplus	18,537 4,670

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$17,285 \$16,446
Net	8,834 8,742
Surplus	5,406 5,568

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY	
Gross	\$24,761 \$24,681
Net	7,773 7,742
Surplus	5,742 5,718

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$49,279 \$42,803
Net	29,690 23,329
Surplus	22,307 18,066

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC	
Gross	\$144,253 \$128,099
Net	59,821 52,102
Surplus	39,505 32,588

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER	
August—	
Gross	\$671,861 \$608,229
Net	250,195 219,063
Surplus	65,231 35,169

*Deficit.

SHINGLES BY PARCEL POST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Using parcel post, a shingle shipment was made from Spokane to a point in Idaho, miles from the railroad. The entire distance covered was 225 miles. There were 49 bundles, containing 12,250 shingles. The Government received \$23.05, or 47 cents a bundle. Each bundle weighed 42 to 48 pounds.

NEW PETROLEUM CONCERN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Doherty Pacific Petroleum Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 par value of \$50 a share, has been incorporated here.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois Central road's October loadings to date have increased 5 per cent. The company is short of nearly every sort of cars, but is keeping equipment maintenance right up. Percentage of cars in shop is around 4 per cent.

NOVEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

Interest and dividend disbursements in Boston in November as compiled by Frank A. Ruggles total \$19,376,695, compared with \$9,340,577 in 1915 and \$7,129,133 in 1914.

CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY'S PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. has made a tentative offer to take over control of Central Foundry Company by an exchange of stock the basis of which has not been disclosed. Earnings of the Central Foundry in the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1916, are expected to be between \$14 and \$16 a share on preferred stock, compared with \$5 in 1915 before reserves for depreciation and maintenance.

On account of these earnings, Central Foundry interests are not inclined to accept the present offer, and a better offer is considered possible.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining	840	860
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102
Indiana Pipe Line	103	108
Ohio Oil	352	357
Prairie Oil & Gas	480	485
South Penn Oil	445	450
Standard Oil, California	347	351
Indiana	785	795
New Jersey	595	606
New York	235	240
Illinois Pipe	217	229
Prairie Pipe	289	293

OCTOBER RAILROAD EQUIPMENT WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—October railroad equipment contracts have called for between \$90,000 and \$900,000 tons of rolled and forged steel including 250,000 tons of rails, mainly for delivery during early part of 1918, 300,000 tons for construction, 200 tons for locomotive building, 50,000 tons for tracks, supplies, and 25,000 tons for railroad bridges. This month's car orders are heaviest since January this year. Locomotive contracts are largest for a single month in a decade.

\$300,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

\$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919

\$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days notice, as follows:

From November 1, 1916 to October 31, 1917 inclusive		Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
"	"	103 and interest	105 and interest
"	"	102 and interest	104 and interest
"	"	101 and interest	103 and interest
"	"	"	102 and interest
"	"	"	101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than \$360,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz.:

Group I. Stocks, bonds and / other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada the Colony of Newfoundland, and / or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and / or Canadian municipalities. Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000

(Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over \$100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Group II. Bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and / or approximately \$25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies. Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000

Total \$360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin.

The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.

The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., October 31, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., November 8, 1916, or earlier, in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
New York City

NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
New York City

HARRIS, FORBES & CO., Inc.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

WM. A. READ & CO.

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GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York

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FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

New York City

New York City

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

UNION TRUST COMPANY

Chicago

Pittsburgh

MARINE NATIONAL BANK

FIRST & OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

Buffalo

Detroit

New York, October 30, 1916.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON HAS
NEED OF TACKLE
NOW AT BORDER

While Orange and Black Has
Not Had Touchdown Scored
Against It, Defense Is Not
Yet Strong Enough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton, has passed midseason in its 1916 football race without a reverse so far, and without its goal line being crossed. The only score made against the Orange and Black was the dropkick of Capt. O. B. Gerrish in the Dartmouth game last Saturday. This speaks well for the defense of the team, but it is the opinion of many who have been following the work of the Tigers that it does not speak correctly. Dartmouth is possessed with a very able set of backs, but the way they plunged through the Orange and Black line last Saturday would seem to indicate that they deserved to score a touchdown, and that the Princeton defense is not so strong as it seems.

The first few games of the season were played against teams that presented no real test to the Princeton line, and it is during this period that its reputation was built up. Veteran from end to end, composed of strong heavy men, working in unison and well developed, the line was reputed to be the best in the East. But then came Tufts, which pushed to within 10 yards, of a score, and then Dartmouth which, in spite of the fact that it missed out on a touchdown, literally tore the Princeton defense to shreds. The chief reason for all this weakness just when an apparent strength had been acquired is the lack of any suitable tackle to play in the place of O. J. Parlette '18, who is still on the Mexican border with no outlook for an early return. In succession, C. H. Latrobe '17, D. C. Sinclair '18, and C. W. McGraw '19, were tried out, but for various reasons each was able to hold his position for only a short while. Just at present C. Van R. Halsey '18, has the call over the others; but it may not be long before he, too, will give way either to some new man or to one of the other three. Halsey has all the advantages of a fine tackle, is fast and tackles well. He is still new at the game, however, and needs more seasoning before he will be a point of strength in the Tiger line.

With the constant shifting in this position and the constant weakness shown by those filling it, the effect has been noticed on the rest of the linemen. Other teams have noticed it, too, and hammered this position more than its share, so that the whole side of the line gave in to the repeated attack. If it were not for this one weakness it is certain that the Princeton line would be fully as strong in a actual play as it ought to be, and as it looks to be on paper.

As for the rest of the defense, several faults have cropped out against the steady hammering of Dartmouth and the second eleven. In the first place the ends, with the exception of Higley, have a tendency to be boxed on end runs by the opposing interference. C. C. Higley '17 has never had this fault, but M. O. Wilson '18, J. J. Winn '19, and G. W. Funk '19, are fooled time and time again. Another fault is that the linemen are noticeably weak in tackling.

It is safe to say that these faults will be corrected by Coach Rush before the big games with Harvard and Yale come around. During the last week he somewhat neglected the linemen in his effort to get the attack started along its normal course. Now that the backfield development is coming along satisfactorily he will divide his time more evenly, and a better cooperation between the line and the backfield will be the result.

Rush has merely gone at the situation in the established and right way. That is, of first perfecting a defense, then developing a reliable and versatile attack, and finally of combining the two into one machine which will work as a single unit, instead of as two different departments. He has been heading for the end of the season all along, not allowing himself to be turned aside by reports of the strength of Dartmouth, or other rumors. He knows full well that the chief object of any Princeton team, is to beat Yale and Harvard, and he is willing to sacrifice smaller victories on the road if it is necessary to reach the end of the journey in the top of form.

So it is that the true strength of the Princeton attack has not yet been revealed. In practice now the men are being shown plays that are calculated to give Yale and Harvard something to think about, but they have not been practiced until recently, and have not been used in any game. The scoring of Princeton in all contests so far this season has been brought about through straight old-fashioned football only, with as much reliance on the remarkable punting ability of E. H. Driggs '17 as possible.

The other backfield men have shown that they need a great deal more practice against first-class opposition than they have been getting. Alan Brown '17 has not come up to expectations at all, while R. Eberstadt '17, who played the opening games, is not likely to be heard from any more this season. He is a good runner, but cannot hope to compete with W. B. Moore '17, who played in the Dartmouth game for the first time in three weeks, and D. W. Tibbott '17, who is probably a fixture

because of his prowess as a drop kicker.

The race between J. E. Eddy '17 and K. L. Ames '17 for quarterback still goes on. Ames has improved rapidly of late, and Eddy is not fulfilling the promise of brilliance that he showed earlier in the season. At present Eddy has the call, but it may not be many days before he finds his place taken by his rival. It may even be that Harold Comey '17 will surprise every one by capturing the position for himself. He is small, but drives the team well, and is a splendid runner in the open field. Rush is silent on the question, and predicts only that the best man will get the place. Who the best man is will be decided the night before the Harvard game.

COACH JONES TO
GIVE YALE TEAM
SOME HARD WORK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Expecting a strenuous game with Colgate Saturday, Head Coach T. A. D. Jones plans to give the Yale varsity football players some hard practice in the Bowditch stadium following a rather light working out Monday, consisting of signal practice for the whole squad except the fourth team, which had a scrimmage with the second freshmen team.

The players came through the Washington and Jefferson game in good shape. Braden and Bingham are expected back in the lineup for the next game. The Yale line will be able to put up its best defense against Colgate, for, except Sheldon, the first string linemen will all be in condition by the middle of the week. Baldrige came through Saturday's game in good condition. Galt, Taft, Cates and Comerford are all ready for the hardest kind of work. The lineup: Gate 1st, Taft 1st, Black 1st, Hutchinson 1st, Galt 1st, Baldrige 1st, Comerford 1st, E. Smith 1st, Carey 1st, De Gore 1st, L. H. Jacques 1st.

PLAYERS TO MAKE
FOUR DEMANDS
ON THE MINORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four demands to be presented to the National Board of the National Association of Minor Leagues were made public here today by President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity. Fultz demands that minor league players be paid the cost of their railway fare and other unusual expenses from their homes to training camps; that incapacitated players either be paid for the time they are unable to play or given their releases; that minor leaguers be given the right to apply for new positions when they are notified of unconditional releases, and that the players receive copies of decisions made by the National Board, which passes on all complaints of minor leaguers.

These demands will be presented to the board at the minor league meeting which will open Nov. 14 in New Orleans.

SYRACUSE SQUAD
IS GIVEN REST

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Coach W. M. Hollenback of the Syracuse varsity football eleven gave his regulars a rest Monday afternoon, only the substitutes appearing on the field for practice. Five members of the varsity are out of the game, and the prospects of facing Dartmouth at Springfield next Saturday with full strength are anything but bright.

Dumoe, Sparfield and White are out; and the first named will be unable to play Saturday. Newbury, out three weeks, probably will get into the game, and Schlachter is slowly rounding into form and may be available for duty.

SMALL SQUAD OUT
FOR BROWN DRILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Only 19 men reported at Anderson field for Brown University football practice Monday, and six of these did not get into uniforms. The practice was of the lightest and consisted chiefly of kicking the ball about the field in a limbering up process.

Today the preliminary work will start for the Yale game. Next Saturday Vermont will play here, but the Vermont men are not expected to furnish more than a practice game for Brown.

LIGHT PRACTICE
FOR LEHIGH TEAM

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Coach J. T. Keedy ordered light work Monday for his Lehigh varsity football squad. Saturday's hard game left its mark. So, instead of being able to have a scrimmage, limbering up exercises prevailed. Pons, McDonald and Maginnes were not out at all. The condition of the eleven will be a big handicap in the preparations this week for the Muhlenberg game, and, incidentally, the contest with Pennsylvania State College two weeks away.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN WIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The women's intercollegiate golf competition, under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, the first of its kind in this part of the United States, came to a close Monday afternoon when the quartet representing Piping Rock Club defeated the Knollwood Country Club team on the latter's own greens by the score of 5 to 1.

MILTON ACADEMY
PREPARING FOR
VOLKMAN GAME

Coach Alley Bringing His
Charges Into Fine Shape for
Contest—Team Is Strong

Coach A. G. Alley of Milton Academy is working his men hard every afternoon this week in preparation for what he expects will be a hard game with Volkman School Saturday afternoon. Milton Academy has played only one game, but in that, against St. Marks, the Milton team's defense was too strong for the St. Marks boys to break through, while the offensive plays of the team scored them 13 points. Coach Alley expects harder opposition from Volkman, but looks for a victory.

All kinds of combinations have been tried out by the Milton Academy coach, who is a Harvard graduate and former football star, and in spite of the fact that the boys were greatly handicapped by the late start of the school this year, many of the plays have been perfected and will be used against Volkman. The game with St. Marks gave Coach Alley a good idea of his men, and he is working hard to build up a team that will be able to win all the remaining games on the schedule.

Four good players are candidates for the quarterback position, and all are about evenly matched and may run the team against Volkman. They are Henry Humphrey, Thomas Wales, Herbert Dickson and Guido Canteloni. For the halfback positions there is a wealth of experienced material, among them Blake Clark, brother of the Harvard varsity guard this fall, George Lee, John Lacey, Arthur Hamilton and Roger Burgin. Richard Humphrey is the most likely candidate for fullback, and will probably keep the place.

The line is well supplied with veterans, who are placed so as to lend their strength and experience to the new men, and in this way a line has been constructed that is very powerful. Hamilton and Lacey are good line players, at end and center respectively, and should they not be used in the backfield they will be in the line. Harry Faxton, who is captain of the team for the second season, is back in his old place at tackle, with W. E. Hubbard as tackle on the right side of the line. Gardner Foster and W. A. Fuller are experienced guards with Harvey Parker and Walter Taylor as general linemen. G. A. Doore is out again for right end.

Following the Volkman game Milton Academy will play Country Day School on the morning of the Harvard-Princeton game, and will close the season with St. George's at Milton. This final game should be one of the best private school games seen here for a long time if the Milton Academy eleven shows up as expected.

FIRST VARSITY
TO SCRIMMAGE
IN THE STADIUM

It is expected that Head Coach P. D. Houghton will give the Harvard varsity football players their real work of the week this afternoon when they come out on Soldiers field. As the game with the University of Virginia next Saturday is expected to be a rather easy one, the Crimson coach can work his players somewhat harder than usual this week with the Princeton game Nov. 11 as the chief aim of his coaching.

The regulars and most of the substitutes who got into the game with Cornell yesterday afternoon are given a day off. The Stadium was deserted except for about a dozen of the scrubs who went through a long workout under the direction of Coaches P. D. Houghton, L. H. Leary and S. M. Felton, who were the only members of the staff to appear on the field.

H. C. Flower Jr. '19 was one of the few members of the squad who reported and he was worked actively for the first time in several weeks. He seems to be ready to take up his share of the backfield work in the future and should therefore be an important asset to the efficiency of the team. Before he was put out of the game he was first choice over Casey for a regular place on the team, but the latter has shown such a decided improvement since he has been given his chance that Flower will have to show something particularly brilliant to win back his old position and will probably have to be content with being Casey's first substitute.

Capt. H. H. Damm and R. Harte, who were forced to leave the game Saturday, are expected to report with the rest of the squad as usual this afternoon.

Work has been begun on the wooden stands which will be completed in time for the Princeton game. There will be the usual stands on the track in the Stadium and the "bleachers" across the open end; but no stands connecting the extremities of the Stadium proper to the end stands. Though there will be four or five sections less than in former years with these connecting links left out, there will still be plenty of room to accommodate the crowds, and under the new scheme all the seats will be so situated as to give a good view of the field.

PITTSBURGH ELEVEN INVITED

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston National League baseball club has written to Coach G. S. Warner of the University of Pittsburgh football team inviting that team to play some other eastern or western eleven at Braves Field Dec. 2.

DARTMOUTH TO
START PRACTICE
THIS AFTERNOON

HONOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity football team was allowed to rest Monday, following their hard game of Saturday with Princeton. No practice was held, but today the coaches will start the squad in preparation for the game with Syracuse at Springfield Saturday.

The remarkable reversal of form shown against Princeton Saturday contrasts so strongly with the playing against Georgetown the previous week that Dartmouth ought to be playing at top season form against the Syracuse aggregation on Saturday. Although the Orange eleven ran up large scores against early season teams, defeats by Pittsburgh and Michigan about balance Dartmouth's losses to Georgetown and Princeton, and point to a hard game between about evenly matched teams. The game last year resulted in a scoreless tie.

Next Saturday morning before the Dartmouth-Syracuse football contest, the Dartmouth cross-country team will run the University of Pennsylvania course, which will be five miles will be laid out just before the start of the race.

Coach H. L. Hillman, after holding a trial run last week, picked the following men: Captain Thompson, Sherburne, Duffy, Smith, Gerrish, Marsch, Avery and Paisley. The team this year, although handicapped by the graduation of Lord, Pingst and Tucker, is making very rapid progress and can be counted upon to hold its own.

While the varsity is running in Springfield the freshman cross-country team will oppose Worcester Academy in a 3½-mile run at Worcester. The following men will make the trip: Gordon, Crathern, McGoughran, Cotter, Granger and one of the following: Page, Frazier, Whittaker or Bartlett.

SOPHOMORES WIN
FALL TRACK MEET
AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton held its annual fall interclass track meet Monday afternoon and it resulted in a sweeping victory for the sophomore class. The meet was conducted on the old university field track, as the Stadium was occupied by the football team.

Barret of the junior class had little difficulty winning the 440-yard dash from scratch. Several other good performances were made, notable a vault by Nevin, of 11 feet. Nevin is in the freshman class, and appears to be the best vaulter entering Princeton since Fiske won the intercollegiate championship for years ago.

100-yard handicap—Clark '19 first, Brown '20 second, Rafalsky third.
220-yard handicap—Stewart '20 first, Clark '19 second, Brown '20 third.
440-yard handicap—Barrett '18 first, Long '19 second, Cowan '20 third.
120-yard high hurdles—Edman '19 first, Crawford '17 second, Trowbridge '20 third.
220-yard low hurdles—Edman '19 first, Crawford '17 second, Buzby '19 third.
High jump—Brook '20 first, Dayne '20 second, Madden and Buzby '19 tied for third.
Broad jump—Reynolds '18 first, Klissam '19 second, Dayne '20 third.
Pole vault—Nevin '20 first, Erskine '18 second, Lloyd '19 third.

COACH NICKALLS
GIVES DATES FOR
YALE CREW RACES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale crew, has announced a strenuous rowing schedule for the Yale crews in preparation for the annual regatta with Harvard next June. The fall regatta will take place on Nov. 3, and on Nov. 11 Yale will row her first races on the Housatonic River.

On May 5 Yale will row Cornell and Princeton on the Housatonic River. On May 12 Yale will enter three eights in the American Henley regatta. On Easter Saturday Yale will row Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill River and on June 22 meet Harvard at New London.

Coach Nickalls will finish his fall coaching on Nov. 15 and go back to England, returning on March 1 for the spring training. He says that the Yale training this year has been more satisfactory than any season he has been here and that the outlook for some good crews in the spring is very encouraging.

CLEVELAND CLUB
TO MAKE CHANGES

CLEVELAND, O.—The fact that Tristram Speaker, the outfielder and champion batter of the American league, arrived in Cleveland Monday to remain for a few days, and that President J. C. Dunn of the Cleveland American league club is due to arrive here almost any day, gives strength to the report that Speaker will succeed Lee Fohl as manager of the local team.

President Dunn stated that he would have several important announcements of great interest to the fans to make at a dinner he will tender to local newspaper men some time this week. Speaker said he knew nothing whatever of the any contemplated change in the management of the local club.

KENNEDY AND LIPMAN WIN

In the final of the Harvard University annual fall lawn tennis doubles tournament on Jarvis field, Monday, R. Kennedy '17 and R. L. Lipman '18 defeated W. Rand '16 and R. C. Rand '16, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

TELLIER LEADS
PROFESSIONALS
AT POKAPOAG

PONKAPOAG, Mass.—Louis Tellier of The Country Club, Brookline, led the field in the Hoosic Whiskiff Golf Club professional tournament Monday, and in addition to capturing the first prize of \$50 he won an extra \$10 by lowering the 18-hole record for the course from 72 to 68. Tellier's total for the two rounds was 142, which was two shots better than M. J. Brady of Oakley, the present Massachusetts open champion, could do. Brady got a poor start in the morning and he was not able to make up this lead that Tellier established.

Brady was six strokes behind Tellier at the end of the nine holes, but only three when the players stopped for luncheon. Brady was six shots behind at the end of 27 holes, and did well to pick up four strokes of this lead on the way home. Tellier had two 2s on the 128-yard ninth hole, the first being the result of a 10-foot putt, and the latter a masher approach that went into the cup.

John Gordon of the Rhode Island Country Club took third prize with 146. He and Brady were each 71 in the morning, while Leon Macdonald and George Bowden were tied at 73 for fourth place. Bowden came through for fourth prize, but Macdonald took the special \$10 morning prize for the best score of any player who finished outside of the prizes. Four players with totals of 74 for the afternoon half tied for the \$10, offered for the best second round total. The summary and the best cards:

Louis Tellier, The Country Club—
Out 4 5 4 3 3 3 2 32
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 36—68
Out 4 6 4 3 4 4 4 35
In 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 39—74—142
M. J. Brady, Oakley—
Out 5 5 6 4 3 4 4 37
In 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 34—71
Out 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 38
In 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 35—73—144
John Gordon, Rhode Island C. C.—
Out 4 6 4 4 4 5 4 38
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 33—71
Out 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 38
In 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 37—75—146
George Bowden, Tedesco—
Out 4 6 4 5 4 3 4 37
In 3 5 4 5 4 5 3 36—73
Out 4 7 4 4 4 5 3 38
In 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 37—75—148

The other scores:
William Cottrell, Plymouth..... 77 74 151
Leon Macdonald, Waumbek..... 73 78 151
W. H. Webb, Brae Burn..... 77 76 153
Donald Vinton, Bellevue..... 81 74 155
J. M. Anderson, Metacomt..... 78 76 155
William Orr, Dedham..... 81 73 155
Fred Milley, Homestead..... 78 79 157
W. E. Fitzgerald, Boston..... 79 78 157
Ralph Thomas, Framingham..... 78 80 158
James Ke, Wollaston..... 79 79 158
R. Enholm, Monosonook..... 84 74 158
W. Mulachy, Wellesley..... 82 76 160
C. H. Bowler, Winchester..... 82 76 161
George Kerrigan, Boston..... 85 78 163
John Shea, Kewwood..... 84 80 164
T. F. Fuller, B. A. A..... 84 80 164
Edward Keefe, Oakley..... 93 86 179

AMHERST ELEVEN
IS CONFIDENT OF
GAMES TO COME

AMHERST, Mass.—As a result of the Wesleyan game Amherst College is looking forward to her next three football games against Trinity, Union and Williams with confidence. Although defeated by Wesleyan, the team showed a powerful offensive that gave them 200 yards in rushing. The line has found itself and Middletown was unable to gain on any play but Deaton's or Harmon's speed on wide end runs.

Widmayer at center and Knauth next to him at guard played especially strong in the line, while Forbes and Washburn downed the Wesleyan backs behind their lines time after time. Bodenborn is back in the quarterback position. Goodrich is playing his usual fast and clever game at halfback, while Melcher is showing some ability as a broken field runner as well as a strong line plunger.

The shift of Schmid from center to halfback has caused surprise. Schmid played the backfield in preparatory school and on underclass teams, but tried out last year for the line. He played center in the early games this season, but on account of his light weight was unable to hold the position.

Before the Wesleyan game he appeared in the backfield, played a good game on Saturday despite lack of practice and now seems sure of a halfback position for the remainder of the season. Monday's work consisted mostly of scrimmage, which lasted two hours. The varsity backs were put with the scrubs, but the regular line held better than before.

SCRIMMAGE GIVEN
WILLIAMS SQUAD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Coach Joseph Brooks did not give the Williams varsity football eleven its usual Monday rest, scrimmage for the varsity being in order with the Wesleyan game Saturday in view. Pratt, who has been Captain Welch's understudy at center this fall, will be out of the game for the rest of the season.

HEFFELFINGER WILL START

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—W. W. Heffelfinger, former Yale football star, will leave here tomorrow for New Haven to help bring the Yale eleven into shape for the coming big games with Harvard and Princeton. Heffelfinger for several years has made the trip East during the football season, but this year will start earlier than usual in response to a call from T. A. D. Jones, head coach of Yale.

COLLEGE FIVES
TO PLAY IN 30
GAMES THIS YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those colleges which are represented in the Intercollegiate Basketball League are looking forward to a most successful championship season this winter following the holding of the annual meeting in this city Monday evening, at which time the schedule was adopted and officers for the year elected.

The schedule calls for the playing of 30 championship games, and it will be announced at a later date. Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton University was elected president of the organization for his third term.

It was announced that there would be a meeting of the executive committee in this city Nov. 24, at which time the rules would be discussed and given their official interpretation. The executive committee appointed is as follows: A. Kinney, Yale; C. D. Benson, Columbia; G. E. Kent, Cornell; J. W. Gammon, Dartmouth; Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; and Dr. Raycroft, Princeton.

The meeting was the most harmonious the league has ever held, and outside of the routine there was no business of importance transacted. Earlier in the season the College of the City of New York intimated that it might join the league, but its application was not forthcoming.

Those present were M. A. Osterhaut, H. E. Hochette and C. Raymond, Columbia; D. Litchard, Dartmouth; C. C. McCall, T. W. Pearce and Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; W. C. Krazor and G. E. Kent, Cornell; C. H. Hasa, C. H. Folwell and Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton; G. Kinney and D. Spencer, Yale.

HOPPE LEADING
GEORGE SUTTON
AT BILLIARDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—W. F. Hoppe, world's champion professional billiard player, and George Sutton of Chicago, met here this evening in the second block of their 1500-point match for the 18.2 professional billiard championship of the world and with Hoppe holding a lead of 304 points as the result of the first evening's playing, the present champion is a decided favorite to retain his title.

Hoppe completed Monday evening's play in 27 innings. He had a high run of 72 and while he did not show as good form as he has shown in some of his previous matches, he played finely and held the lead at all times. Sutton's best run was one of 44. At the end of play the score was Hoppe 500, Sutton 196.

Sutton is attempting to bring his game back to the high plane which it occupied some years ago, when he had the skill and the touch to average an inning for a 500-point match, a record which is all the more remarkable from the fact that in one of the five innings Sutton failed to score a point. This made it necessary that the other four innings average 125 each. Since that time Sutton's play has gradually fallen off and for two years past at least he has not stood in the light of a serious contender.

RENSSELAER P. I.
BASKETBALL MEN
ARE PRACTICING

TROY, N. Y.—Captain Woolsey of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute basketball squad has called out his candidates for practice. Woolsey has all of last year's men back to count on, and with some preparatory stars expects to round out a winning team.

Coach Reed will take hold of the team as soon as the football season has ended, and as he has developed the wonderful teams which St. Lawrence turned out two and three years ago, everything seems auspicious for a successful season. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—State College at Troy; 15—Manhattan at New York; 16—New York University at New York;
Jan. 13—Union at Troy; 20—open; 26—Springfield T. S. at Troy;
Feb. 10—Colgate at Troy; 17—Syracuse at Troy; 23—open;
March 3—Pratt Institute at New York; 9—New York University at Troy; 16—Union at Schenectady.

PENN STUDENTS
RALLY TO TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Monday afternoon at a rally held in the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium, Provost E. F. Smith, Coach R. C. Folwell and John Clarke spoke in praise of the football team. The first named saw the Pittsburgh game and declared that he had never seen better play against overwhelming odds than that by the Red and Blue.

Clarke, the president of the senior class, said that the undergraduates to a man were proud of the team and that the players would have the wholehearted support of the student body. All the speeches were cheered. Following the rally in the gymnasium the eleven was put through a short drill. Franklin Light, the quarterback, was at fullback in place of Howard Berry, who will rest for three or four days.

WEST POINT TEAM
READY FOR WORK

WEST POINT, N. Y.—West Point football players were given light work Monday on their return to the gridiron for one of the most strenuous weeks of the season's training. A running through signals, a half hour's lecture and a hard dash around the grounds was the program.

CUBAN PLAYERS
MAKING GOOD ON
AMERICAN CLUBS

Two of Them, Gonzalez and Marsans, Members of Major League Baseball Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVANA, Cuba.—Cuba is much pleased with the record that has been made this year in American baseball circles by Cubans who have been playing in the major and minor leagues. Nearly all have given a good account of themselves and give promise of still greater things in the future. There have been 14 playing in the various leagues and as it is known that Manager McGraw and other big league representatives are coming to Cuba this winter, it is expected they will secure new recruits among the local players. Already one new player has been signed up for the coming season. He is Pedro Dibut, a right-handed pitcher who made a wonderful record here this summer in the amateur championship. He has signed with the Milwaukee club of the American Association.

The Cubans are represented in the big leagues by Miguel Gonzalez, catcher for the St. Louis Nationals, and Armando Marsans, centerfielder of the St. Louis Americans. Gonzalez started with the Boston Nationals and was sold to Cincinnati and then to St. Louis. Marsans made a great record with the Cincinnati Nationals and then jumped to the St. Louis Federals, going to the St. Louis Americans when the Federal league disbanded.

Some of the Cubans playing in the minors are certain to be heard from soon in higher company. There are several already owned by major league teams, but are being farmed out to get a little more experience. One of the most promising is Merito Acosta, one of the youngest players in the game who joined the Washington Senators two years ago. He is still owned by Washington, but was farmed out this past season to Minneapolis, where he played left field. His father, who is mayor of the town of Mariana, sent one of his policemen for him at Washington. He has brought him back. Jacinto Calvo, who has been playing center field for the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast league, is of great value on account of his batting and his remarkable throwing ability. He was bought by the Detroit Americans from the Vancouver club of the North Western league.

Joe Rodriguez is another who made good the past summer as far as he had an opportunity. He played through the whole season with the New London club, the champions of the Eastern league, and only missed one game. He is the property of the New York Giants.

Angel Aragon, another Cuban, is very popular with the fans of Richmond, Va., being a member of that club of the International league. Aragon belongs to the New York Americans and when he was recalled to take the place of Third Baseman Baker there was an Aragon day at Richmond.

Manuel Cueto is a Cuban player owned by the Cincinnati Nationals and farmed out to the Portsmouth, Va., club. Before signing with Cincinnati he made a great name for himself with the Jacksonville, Fla., team, where he was a general all-around player, playing behind the bat or anywhere except the box.

Adolfo Luque, a right-handed pitcher, and Emilio Palmero, a left-handed pitcher, did good work in the Louisville club of the American Association. The pitching of these two Cubans, especially Luque, resulted in Louisville winning the pennant.

Rafael Almeida, third baseman for the Scranton club of the New York state league is the property of the Montreal club of the International league. He started the season with Montreal and played brilliant ball at shortstop. Then he slumped and was sent to Scranton, where he at first failed to make good but later played brilliantly and Scranton is trying to get him from Montreal this season.

Eusebio Gonzalez played third base this year for the second season with the Birmingham club of the New York state league. Manager Hartman has written him recently saying that Birmingham wants him again and he has answered agreeing to sign.

Oscar Tuero is a right-handed pitcher and played with the Lynn, Mass., club of the Eastern league. He led other pitchers of the club. Frank Muñoz, another right-handed pitcher played with the Winston-Salem club in the North Carolina league. He did not do very well as he was not in the best of form.

Jose Acosta, a right-handed pitcher is with the Vancouver club of the Northwestern league and has a record of winning three games in two days, pitching all of the first and relieving in the other two.

Pedro Dibut is the new pitcher that is to be heard from next season as he has recently signed with the Milwaukee club. Dibut was the leading pitcher in the recently terminated amateur championship series in Cuba and has a fine record. He pitched 123 innings and struck out 118 men. He won 10 games and lost three and it is said that he lost the three games on account of very bad support. He relieved other pitchers three times, but was never relieved himself. He pitched two two-hit games holding the Vedado champions and the Havana University to two hits.

HARVARD CLUB MAY NOT PLAY

There is a possibility that the Harvard Club of Boston may not put a team in the Amateur Hockey League championship series this winter owing to

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H. J. MACKINDER UPHOLDS COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M. P., in the course of a recent address to his constituents in Glasgow, reviewed the course of the political situation since the formation of the coalition government, and touched upon the blockade question. Mr. Mackinder said that 1915 would go down to history as the year when politicians were unpopular. The coalition government, he claimed, was bound to be unpopular because for a whole year to come the country could not have any real success in the war. The Allies had dug themselves into a trench facing the German trench, and until the present magnificent days they had not been able to stir from that trench. If the work of making the army and making munitions was to be done without undue interruption, then it was necessary that those who were in the government and those who stood near the government and were responsible for holding it in office should dig for themselves a trench—that was the coalition—and stand the charges and sniping of those who would wish to remove the government or who for 50 motives were "agin the government." The victory of the Somme had been won because during 18 months they had prepared and had organized victory. There had been times when it had been hard indeed for those who were at the head of all this to stand the misunderstanding often even in their own country, let alone neutral countries. Mr. Mackinder said that one form of criticism for which Lord Kitchener had no use was the criticism of the newspaper or the speaker who found out by some means what the government was about to do, attacked the government for not doing it, and then when it was done claimed the thanks of the community for having forced the government to do it. Even politicians, he continued, had played their part in the great struggle, the vast mass of them not by speaking but by shielding the blows of criticism from those who were working to achieve victory beyond.

Turning to the blockade question, Mr. Mackinder said criticism had been leveled at the so-called paper blockade. Did they realize that in the blockade conducted through Holland, Denmark and Sweden they were stretching international law to a point to which it had never hitherto been stretched, and did they realize that during the 18 months when people were asking in this country why more was not being done in this and that direction, the government had to hold at arm's length neutral countries which were suffering from British policy, were criticizing methods, and were threatening inconvenient complications? Those things had to be realized before justice could be done.

NEW ABERDEEN SHIPYARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ABERDEEN, Scotland.—An extension of the ancient shipbuilding industry of Aberdeen has been made in the establishment of a new yard at Torry by the firm of John I. Lewis & Sons, Limited. The site, which extends to

some 8550 square yards, lies between two large jetties just west of the new Torry dock, and is easy of access both from the waterfront and city. The buildings, comprising offices, stores, furnishing department, joinery, shop and powerhouse, are in course of erection and it is expected will be completed by the end of November. Accommodation is being provided for the construction of eight fishing vessels or five cargo steamers, and the largest ship will take a vessel of 1600 tons. The most up-to-date appliances are being introduced, and a feature of the yard will be a patent slipway, by means of which vessels requiring repair can be removed from the water and drawn into the yard. The slipway will be 380 feet long, and will run parallel with the east jetty.

ARMY SUBSTITUTION SCHEME CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—At a recent conference of military representatives and employers held in the Birmingham council chamber for the purpose of discussing the substitution scheme whereby it is hoped to replace young men eligible for the army by men not so suitable, several important criticisms were made. The discussion centered round the following resolution, moved by Captain Davis: That this meeting approves of the substitution for men in civil employment fit for general service of men who, whilst not attaining this standard, are yet perfectly fit for civil employment, and agrees to co-operate with the recruiting authorities for the purpose of giving effect to such a scheme.

One employer pointed out that many of the young men were highly skilled and specially trained, and it was of importance to know whether the substitute could please himself as to whether he stayed with the employer. An important point was raised by Sir William Bowater, who inquired whether the substitution officer or other authority would have power to de-badge a man. Unless such power was possessed he did not think much successful substitution would be effected. Following this point an employer said unless there could be an assurance that a de-badged man was going to be put into the army he did not think the scheme would meet with much success.

Mr. J. Beard of the Workers Union said that the government should state definitely that on and after a certain date all men of a certain age would be de-badged. He thought that the scheme proposed would fail to achieve what was desired. It was clumsy, wasteful, and foolish, and would cause a lot of irritation with very little good result.

Replying generally to these questions, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Slater pointed out that the substitutes would have practically left the military service, but the employers would be safeguarded by the fact that in most cases the men would be already known in the localities to which they were sent. As regarded de-badging the military had no power in the matter. Dealing with the question of a man going from one factory to another, he said this

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point would come under the consideration of the committee sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. He did not think any age limit was contemplated; but, of course, they wanted to get the young men and unmarried men first. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a further motion was passed on the proposal of Mr. Beard, declaring that any de-badging scheme should follow some general lines, and not be left to bargaining between the military and representatives of firms.

POSITION OF GARDINAL PEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The position of the Gardinal Peak whose capture by the Italians was announced on Sept. 25 as having taken place two days earlier, is explained by a recent semi-official communiqué. The high peak of the Gardinal, states the communiqué, lies in the region between the Avisio and Vindol Cismon valleys. The name of this peak is printed on both the Italian and the Austrian official topographical maps between two points, one 2456 meters high and the other 2454, and it was at first thought that the position reached by the Italians was the former, i. e., the higher of these two, and so was announced in the bulletin. Afterwards, when detailed information was received, it was found to be the latter, the name Gardinal not belonging at all to the higher of the two peaks, which in reality forms part of the massif of Baza Alta. An Austrian official communiqué has, however, been issued a week after the event, denying that the Italians have taken the Gardinal at all, on the ground that the peak 2456 meters high still remains in Austrian hands. The Italian Alpine troops certainly took the Gardinal and still remain there despite the insistent fruitless counter-attacks of the Austrians. The heavy cost of these useless repeated attempts to dislodge the Italians from the Gardinal show that the Austrians find it very hard to resign themselves to the loss of that important position.

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AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

It was Lord Avebury, a respectable banker out of Lombard Street, who began it, and it was, of all people, John Ruskin, who encouraged it. This habit, that is, of making lists of the best books. It was they, at least, who shamelessly abetted Mr. Stead, some time in the nineties, in increasing the circulation of the Pall Mall Gazette by a means which one cannot help suspecting his great predecessor in the editorial chair would have classed with the "crackling of thorns under a pot." When, however, it is charged against Mr. Stead that he was the arch-culprit, the accusation must be regarded in a Pickwickian sense. Probably, in those dim past ages, when the Britons, adorned with skins and woad, were fishing, round the heaver holes, in the swamp where the tall ships lift their masts into a new forest which, to-day, men call London Pool, the mandarins of the Land of Flowers were daintily painting, with their little brushes, lists of these hundred best, for the Chinese seem to have anticipated most of the western culture.

There was one Chinese philosopher, a veritable apostle of paradox, whose works, we are told, would have filled ten carts. Picture the labor of extracting the desired volume from such a city of books as this. Surely the gentleman who, critically regarding the thirty-two plays of Shakespeare, calmly, firmly, and with deliberate malice aforethought, made his selection of Trollope and Cressida, would have found much space for the exercise of his judgment here.

The fact is that the heart even of Cornelius Scribner himself might have failed him, could he have stood under the dome of the Bloomsbury reading room, inhaling that curious aroma of leather bindings "assortil," which Mr. Kipling might well add to his delicious lecture on smells, and surveying the walls of books towering around him. Here you have the wisdom of this world from Moses to Mr. Tupper, and its humor from the "Sausage Seller" to Mr. Weller. Why was not some public and decent edition of Lombard Street possessed of the idea of these lists, whilst the critical acumen of Mr. Blotson was still available to illuminate the subject, as it did that cryptic legend of "Bill Stumps"? Truth to tell, your list of "the best hundred" inevitably synchronizes with my best hundred, and is, at all times, something in the nature of a capitulation of intelligence to conceit, and this without prejudice to the fact that it has been essayed by prophets, priests, and kings, to say nothing of those who have been appraised with mild disparagement, as "business men."

This cataloging of the nuggets, in what Keats called "the realms of gold," for all the world as if they were the contents of a grocer's shop, is a sorry business. Why should Sophocles be taken and Aeschylus left? Why should Omar be enthroned, on the strength of a translator's genius, and Pindar be forgotten? Even your grocer makes no such arbitrary distinctions in the number of the condiments he stocks. "Captain Callipash" and "Captain Chutnee" may have differed in their appreciation of pickles, but who shall decide as to which of their palates was the more capricious? That were too great a task for "le tranquille Soyier" himself.

In just the same way, you may pour concrete into an iron cradle, and make a score or a hundred columns the eye cannot distinguish from each other, and what have you but a fitting collocation for a stone-mason's yard? But wander round a Gothic cathedral or a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Vine angle, Ducal palace, Venice

Venetian palace, and you will find a hundred columns, all beautiful and all distinctive, because each has been fashioned by the chisel of an artist, who expressed in it his individual sense of beauty. So, if you attempt to form the mentalities of a generation on lists of best books, when their embryotic intelligences begin to mature and produce, you will get your rows of concrete columns and your plaster of Paris busts, without a question. But, as Browning makes Andrea sing,

"Not all the play, the insight and the stretch—
Out of me, out of me!"

Convention, in a word, is your great suffer. Turn to your lists of the best books, and you will find it again and again, and yet again, "Homer, Pope's translation." What should a generation brought up on Pope's translation know of Homer? Why, it is reducing the clang of the bow to the twang of a fiddlestring. Pope's translation indeed. Why it is the worst translation ever made by a man of parts, or rather, as Macaulay grimly remarked, it is not a translation at all. There is a movement abroad, even in the English public schools, to depose the classics. But to present them through the medium of Mr. Pope, of Twickenham, is perilously near abolishing them through the instrumentality of Monsieur de Paris.

All of which it may very reasonably be objected has nothing at all to do with the very serious subject of convention, unless it be that Twicken-

ham is mighty near to Chiswick, and that, on Chiswick Mall there once stood that temple of the propitiosities and convention, the Academy of Miss Pinkerton. To Carlyle's typical thirty millions, this matter of convention is, indeed, the most serious thing in the world. They, these inimitable millions, constitute an interminable procession, with the chief gander waddling pompously at their head, and their quack, as they stream past the god, is, "Hail, Caesar, Emperor! Show us the correct thing to do!"

Now, there is a correct thing to read, as there is a correct thing to do; indeed, reading the correct thing is a part of correct doing. Once it was a volume named, "Called Back," "a mighty poor thing," as Mr. Pepps might have said, but a thing of many thousands of editions. And, anon, it was Mr. Lilly's "Lectures on the English Humourists," or "John Inglesant," or "Some Emotions and a Moral." What does constitute the correct thing to read? That, no man can say. A chance review by Mr. Gladstone made "John Inglesant." The reports of a lecture at the Royal Institution set London reading Mr. Lilly; but these are the respectable and the intelligible. Who or what was responsible for the vogue of "Called Back"? Any way, be it the work of a philosopher whom you do not understand, or a babbling who cannot be understood, the book about which every one is talking is a serious factor in the world of convention. If you have not borrowed it from Mr. Minifie's library in the High Street, you must, at any rate, read the reviews of it in the weekly papers, so that you may talk about it at Mrs. Leo Hunter's dinner table.

CONDITIONS IN PUNJAB AND BENGAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—If loyalty could be measured by a mere count of heads, the Punjab would appear to be a much more loyal province than Bengal. For several years these two provinces have been supposed to run each other pretty close in the disloyalty competition, and when a number of foreign-born Sikhs very nearly engineered a revolt a year and a half ago, in the northern province, the Punjab undoubtedly took the lead. During the past 18 months, however, things have evidently been improving very considerably in the Punjab, for the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, speaking at the legislative council a month or so since, expressed his deep gratification at the increasing tranquillity of the province. The Punjab government, he said, was steadily pursuing the policy of releasing men interned under the Ingress Act, or the defense of India Act, and he hoped that soon, the total number of the interned would be further reduced to 70. With special reference to the war his honor bore striking testimony to the enthusiasm and valor of the people, and pointed out that 30,000 recruits joined the colors in the first, and 52,000 in the second year.

The record of Bengal during the past year or two has been quite different. Answering a question put in the Bengal Legislative Council recently, the secretary to government announced that since the act was passed, and down to Aug. 31, 321 persons had been dealt with under the Defense of India Act. In the same period 54 persons, of whom three had since been released, had been dealt with under Regulation III of 1818. There is no indication that the number of suspected and interned persons grows any less; the tendency is rather in the opposite direction. While the number of persons in durance in the Punjab, therefore, is now only about 70, in Bengal it is nearer 400. In Bengal it is found that most of these suspects are very young, while the movement in the Punjab concerned men of mature years. Taking everything into consideration—including the fact that Bengal even after the loss of Behar has a much larger population than the Land of the Five Rivers—it is probable that the number of suspects in Bengal is not so utterly disproportionate after all.

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS NEGRO BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia is to be the site of a Negro bank, the first in the state. The Penny Savings and Loan Company, capitalized at \$10,000, was commissioned this week by the secretary of state, to do a general banking business. The incorporators are a merchant tailor, I. S. Levey; a physician, B. A. Everett, M. D., and a barber, John Cornwell.

Negroes have shown sagacity and enterprise in the management of mutual life insurance companies, and bidding and loan associations in the Carolinas, but the Columbia venture is the first in the state in banking proper. Two Negro schools of respectable grade, Allen University and Benedict College, are situated in Columbia, and a \$15,000 high school, named for Booker T. Washington, the Negro educator, has recently been completed by the municipal school board.

GROWING STANDARD SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—A widespread demand for North Dakota pure seeds, a demand extending even to foreign countries, is reported by Dr. H. L. Bolley of the Agricultural College, state botanist and seed commissioner. North Dakota's pedigreed seeds are grown in plats prepared under Dr. Bolley's supervision and regularly inspected by him. The seed is brought up to a certain standard before it can be listed for sale. When this standard is reached, the hardy northern grown seed produces the very best of results, and its production has developed into quite an industry.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor W. J. Ashley, who was a member of the departmental committee on coal prices in the United Kingdom, is a well-known authority on industrial and commercial subjects. He has been professor of commerce in the University of Birmingham since 1901, and since 1902 has been dean of the faculty of commerce. After securing a first class in history at Oxford, he became professor of political economy at Toronto University, 1888-92; professor of economic history, Harvard, 1892-1901, and after that professor of commerce at Birmingham, England. In addition he has held many other important scholastic appointments and was president of the economic section of the British Association in 1907, and president of the economic history section of the International Historical Congress at Birmingham, England. In 1913 he has edited many important publications on his own subjects, and written many books himself, including well-known works on the "Tariff Problem" and "The Rise in Prices." In 1914 he wrote "The Economic Organization of England," and was joint author of the report of the Unilever social reform committee on industrial unrest.

Cleveland H. Dodge, who has given \$79,000 to the Democratic national campaign committee to aid in the reelection of President Wilson, is one of several representatives of a New York City family conspicuous for several generations for its service to religious and philanthropic causes. A Presbyterian, and of families conspicuous as donors to Princeton University, Mr. Dodge naturally found his way there and entered the same class as Woodrow Wilson. The friendship then formed has not ceased during all the changes in the career of Mr. Wilson, and while he was president of Princeton Mr. Dodge stood by him stanchly. In the 1912 campaign Mr. Dodge was a generous donor to the campaign fund. Much of the family's wealth comes from the profits of great mines and supplies of metals, which have come into the possession of the firm of venders of metals which the Dodges and the Phelps founded during the last century, their holdings in the Southwest being especially large. Mr. Dodge is president of the Board of Trustees of Robert College, Constantinople, and is a large giver to the institution. Several of the most important organizations of the United States that are devoted to education or to high research work also claim him as a director.

Stephen Herbert Langdon, who has become curator of the Babylonian section of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has been Shillito reader of Assyriology and comparative Semitic philology at Oxford University. He is a native of Michigan and a graduate of the state university and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He specialized in Oriental languages and literatures, won fellowships at Columbia University, and was sent to England and to France to study. While abroad he was elected reader in Assyriology at Oxford, and in 1910 he was made an honorary M. A. In 1913 he became a British subject. He is one of the leading authorities on the Sumerian literature and civilization, and in his new position, will have an opportunity to make known the contents of the very valuable collection owned by the University of Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Strong, whose report recommending a reorganization of the State Board of Charities of New York State, has just been filed, is a lawyer by profession, trained at Harvard. A native of Illinois, and educated in Massachusetts, he settled in New York City to practice his profession, incidentally typical of not a few men's careers. At Harvard he became deeply interested in civic questions, and, on settling in New York, he not only set about winning professional standing, but also immediately threw himself into the work of the Good Government clubs. Later the Citizens' Union enlisted his support and official direction, and then appointments from executives began to come to him for large tasks of investigation, such as New York City's charter revision. In 1913 he was counsel for the State commission appointed to study and report on tax revision, and in 1915 he was named a special commissioner to recommend revision of the laws governing the State's charities, and any such reconstruction of the State's service as he thought necessary. The commissions have come from governors of both parties, and give evidence of the established status of Mr. Strong as a legal and sociological investigator with a wholly public aim in view.

With regard to the prospects of peace, M. Radoslavoff denied that Rumania's intervention had either postponed or hastened peace, for Rumania would be defeated in any circumstances. We cannot speak of peace, he said, because we must first conquer, and still have great questions to settle.

REICHSTAG PROLONGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its German Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—The German Federal Council has given its assent to a bill embodying the Government's proposal to prolong the present Reichstag's existence for another year, namely until Jan. 12, 1918, on the ground that it is impossible to hold elections during the war. The bill will now be placed before the Reichstag, and will in all probability be passed this session. On only one occasion previously has such a measure been necessary in Germany, and that was in the year 1870. The Reichstag of the Norddeutscher Bund should have dissolved in the August of that year, but owing to the outbreak of war the legislative period was extended for the duration of the war, but not beyond Dec. 31, 1870. Fresh elections never took place, however, for in the meantime the German empire was founded, and the German Reichstag met for the first time on March 3, 1871. The present Government also proposes to postpone the elections to the Alsace-Lorraine Diet for another year, a proposal which the Federal Council has equally approved.

BRITISH CALICO PRINTERS REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Manchester Bureau

MANCHESTER, England.—The Calico Printers Association have recently issued a satisfactory report for the year. Various circumstances have contributed to this result, but the chief reason is that the revival of demand at a time when the shortness of hands limited production, has kept all printers so fully occupied that it made an end for the time being to excessive competition and underselling which, in the past, have frequently brought prices down to an unremunerative level. A cessation of demand occurred immediately after the outbreak of war, but it was followed in the spring of last year by a revival of trade which has been maintained. In the first six months of this year the demand was almost greater than the reduced capacity for production, but in spite of the steady increase in prices, necessitated by the advance in costs, this demand has only slightly diminished. Several of the most important markets in the near east are at present closed, and both India and China are buying on a restricted scale, but future prospects are satisfactory on the whole. In many cases high prices have not checked the demand, for the purchasing power of consumers has increased, owing to greatly enhanced prices being obtained for goods exported.

Foreign competition has undergone considerable changes; the allied countries in Europe have not been in a position to export largely and enemy countries' foreign trade has been eliminated, whilst on the other hand there is a growing competition from the United States, Spain and Japan. The restrictions placed upon the customs of British firms by the Trading With the Enemy acts, have caused numerous and large buyers who used to purchase British prints, to draw their supplies from neutral countries. This is particularly the case as regards the South American markets, where German firms had a very strong hold upon the trade. Great importance is attached to the necessity of Britain being able to supply in adequate quantity, quality and variety, as well as at a sufficiently low price, all the colors which may be at the disposal of countries, if the reputation of British prints is to be upheld.

INTERVIEW WITH BULGARIAN PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Budapest Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The Pester Lloyd has published the report of an interview with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who was described as obviously unmoved by the intervention of Rumania, and convinced that her defeat was merely a matter of time.

Questioned as to the antecedents of the war with Rumania, M. Radoslavoff insisted that he had known exactly what was coming, having been kept thoroughly well informed by M. Radeff, the Bulgarian Ambassador in Bucharest, whose work he could not praise enough. The latter, he said, continually telegraphed "We are already in the midst of war," with the result that Bulgaria prepared adequately for all eventualities.

The effect of the German-Bulgarian victory in the Dobruja, M. Radoslavoff continued, had already made itself felt in Bulgaria where the loudest Russophiles had become silent, while the more moderate had already gone over to the government. Asked as to whether Greece would eventually intervene, he said he did not know. The King was honestly desirous of remaining neutral, but it was impossible to tell what the result of the prevailing anarchy would be. Continuing, he declared that the Rumanians had committed unheard-of atrocities in the Dobruja, and that he had already protested to the neutral powers, and invited neutral ambassadors to hold an inquiry. If such practices continued, he said, the Bulgarian Government would resort to measures of reprisals. We have, he added significantly, more than 400 Rumanian officers in our hands.

With regard to the prospects of peace, M. Radoslavoff denied that Rumania's intervention had either postponed or hastened peace, for Rumania would be defeated in any circumstances. We cannot speak of peace, he said, because we must first conquer, and still have great questions to settle.

LOW MILK PRICE ARRANGEMENTS MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some of the large distributors are putting into effect arrangements by which consumers, bringing their own containers, can buy milk directly from dealers at eight cents a quart, which is two cents lower than the present price of that grade. The State Dairymen's League is planning to begin Jan. 1 the daily distribution of 100,000 quarts in an outlying borough by arrangement with the American Butchers' Association, the milk to be sold direct to consumers by the butchers.

One of the large distributors is arranging a coupon system by which purchasers of grade B milk at 10 cents a quart may get a rebate of two cents on return of the bottles. Many of the stations of this company have begun selling direct to consumers.

The butchers are said to be eager to cooperate with the farmers on the milk selling proposition. An optimistic view of the situation is that, should the farmers carry out all their plans, six-cent milk would not be an impossibility part of the year, with the price ranging up to nine at other times.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Civic Pride in Barbados

BARBADOS STANDARD, Barbados, W. I.—There can be nothing less than admiration be evinced for the ladies civic committee, a branch of the Ladies Club, at present devoting their energies toward beautifying some of the public gardens in the city, which hitherto presented a most unalluring spectacle. The effort has already brought about a most desirable transformation in the appearance of the patches of garden in the courtyard of the public buildings, which formerly had found it an almost impossible task to give support to some rank species of grass spasmodically sown in its arid waste. Care and attention to the soil and the cultivation of some hardy, though pretty blooms, and verdant growths, arranged artistically by the committee, now impart a touch of color to drab surroundings and improve considerably the general appearance of the place. We learn that several other spots, previously neglected, will in due course receive the attention of this energetic corps, who feel, as many others have long felt, that there are vast possibilities for increasing the attractiveness of the city by the expenditure of a minimum of exertion and a little money.

An Anomaly in Railroad

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—It must have shocked a good many people to learn from the Interstate Commerce Commission that there really is a railroad in the United States that is undercapitalized. Yet such is the conclusion reached by the commission after its physical valuation of the Texas Midland. The other road reported on by the commission, however, shows much overcapitalization.

Trade in Lumber

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces the formation of the first recognized combination of American business companies operating in the foreign trade. This company represents 80 per cent of the Douglas fir cut in this country, and its object is to exploit Douglas fir and western hemlock in the world's markets. "The organization of this company," says the bureau, "is regarded as the most important and far-reaching step the industry has taken to broaden its markets." It is admitted that the plan is merely a makeshift, actually without approval of law, but the bureau hopes that the arrangement will give American manufacturers some of the advantage expected from the Webb Bill, which the last Congress failed to pass.

Cotton Is Again at the Fore

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—It is suggested in some quarters that the present price of cotton, which hovers closely around the 20-cent mark, may induce planters of the staple again to make it the most important crop of the South, to the detriment of more intensive farming. That this high price for this season's cotton crop will mean still greater prosperity for the South generally cannot be gainsaid, for it is a far cry from 8 to 20-cent cotton. But the day of single crops in the South has passed, never to return. With the close of the war in Europe there will be less demand for cotton, although it is not likely again to reach the disastrously low figure which prevailed in 1915. But the intelligent southern farmer has learned to balance his crops and thus provide for the lean as well as the fat years of agriculture. He is broadening and extending his markets, and his diversified crops enable him to obtain a more stable average of income.

The Milk Situation

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Everywhere the milk situation has become acute, with the farmers holding together as never before. In order to deal with the unprecedented situation the governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have set up a Tri-State Commission, which is now sitting in Philadelphia, in order to get an intelligent survey of the milk business in all its bearings. There are four commissioners for Pennsylvania and Delaware and five for Maryland. New Jersey was asked to enter the combine, but Governor Fielder thought the matter in his state could be handled better independently. The joint commission plans to tackle all the angles of their problem, and working through subcommittees will hear the producers through a representative from each farmers association in the three states; the question of grading and caring for surplus production will be gone into and finally the dealers will be asked to show the cost of distribution. The whole matter will finally be summed up in a report to Governor Brumbaugh, and doubtless to the executives of the other two states.

FRENCH-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. W. Nichols, chairman of the American Industrial Commission which just returned from a tour of France conducted under the auspices of the American Manufacturers Export Association, will report to the annual convention of the association here today that business interests of France are willing and anxious to do everything in their power to promote trade relations with the United States, and are ready to consider any proposals which may be made by Americans. This committee's findings cover the entire industrial field, the outlook for reconstruction in France, and the part American interests may play in that reconstruction. The findings are at the service of American manufacturers. Among the speakers at the banquet tonight will be: John H. Snodgrass, American consul-general at Moscow, and E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Commerce.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

On the Disappearance of the Parlor

"A young farmer, sitting opposite me in a city-bound trolley-car one morning, was discoursing to an acquaintance upon his new house. What he said, inevitably overheard above the bumping of the half-empty car, at first interested me less than the man himself." So writes Mrs. Lillian H. Tryon in "Speaking of Home." "I liked him for being so frankly a farmer of the old-fashioned type. He did not appear ashamed of the distinction of an outdoor complexion and a country fashion of dress. His cheerful voice and rural accent sounded through the car whenever it stopped. Because of all this, I was, perhaps unwarrantably, startled to find that, when building was under discussion, at least, his ideas were of the most advanced.

"On the bungalow style," he was saying, as one jolt brought a moment's silence; "and all the improvements. We swapped a slightly location for one on the lower road, where we got the water and gas from Woodfield; and I guess we shall be in. We've got a house big enough for the children to grow up in, too. There's a reception hall, a living room, and a den on the first floor, besides dining room and kitchen."

"I heard no more. Now, some people, whether of city or country, fit perfectly into the 'bungalow style' of house with all it implies. But some do not. By all the arguments of suitability that man should have had a parlor and a sitting room in his house. What could he do without them? I fancied him at his ease, sitting in a rocking chair beside a red-covered table with a hanging lamp above it. He would be out of his character in a living room. It occurred to me that perhaps he could not find an architect to make him a sitting room and a parlor; or had they built rooms of the old type, and rechristened them with new names? I wanted to look into his living room and his den and his reception hall. Had he scattered his parlor about in the three, or had he put it all into one?"

There follows an entertaining, whimsical description of the country parlors of our grandmothers which "would not have yielded so easily to a new-fashioned name." These formal rooms were only opened on state occasions; they were the settings for the slippery horsehair chairs and sofas, the embroidered footstools, marble-topped tables with books set squarely across the corners, vases filled with dried grasses, stately secretaries, what-nots, crocheted mats—with which we are all familiar through the pages of books, if not by actual experience. Such was the oppressive atmosphere of these parlors that every-day people seemed unfamiliar there. Parlors were places for elegant leisure, one's Sunday clothes, soft voices and best manners. Parlors were so far away from the daily existence of the family that they were bound, sooner or later, to be changed into rooms more gay and friendly and comfortable. Parlors became livable rooms. But not so many years ago, when the parlor was becoming at last an expression of the family's character and taste, it became less and less used, and now it has been practically abolished from modern homes. For the author continues:

"We are fast becoming a parlorless nation. The . . . increased expenses of building, as well as the noble intention of simplifying the house, have contributed to the result. The apartment house began the movement; the bungalow developed it. Even in houses where the rooms are plenty and large, there seems to be always some more immediate use for every room than to make a parlor of it."

So the parlor, which used to be the most important room, now is relegated to the cold and viewless side, or is crowded into a corner of the hall, with two chairs and a palm. "We could not get our parlors back into their old state if we tried, because we ourselves have changed. The living room answers to a new social feeling. Life is too full to have patience with formalities. The cry of the times seems to be for few friends and good ones. The living room is an intimate apartment, where people are at ease with one another; . . . Perhaps the finest thing about it is that it is the man's room, quite as much as the woman's. In this age of the feminist, man has come into his own at home. Thanks partly to the decorator, he no longer considers the arrangement of a room a woman's job. The parlor belonged to the women of the household. The men entered it under pressure, assuming for the occasion a festive air, and more often than not seeking an early pretext for escape. But in the living room the colors are soft,

the lights are good, the chairs are easy, and there is nothing to pull or knock off on the floor. It is a background that permits a man in his everyday moods to retain his self-respect.

"Nevertheless, there is a good deal of the parlor left in our natures. The business of family life, which used to go on in the shabby sitting room, is managed from some nook far away from the living room. That is a place for leisure. . . . We take kindly to the customs of the living room, because they follow the line of least resistance; but we welcome opportunities to practice there the graces of the more austere parlor. The parlor was a school of politeness and conversation; in the living room we have manners, and talk, instead. When the living room does the best service to this generation, it is not only the center of the family's social life, but it is, even as the parlor once was, a barrier of delicate reticence, hospitable and impalpable but none the less real, shielding the sanctity of family intimacy from the rest of the world."

Cooperating in Ideals

"How can I get a start in the musical world when I know almost no one in the place where I reside?" queried a student of music, not long ago. Putting that same question to one of Chicago's well known musicians, the writer learned how one artist had made her start. The experience is not peculiar to her; there are many artists in other lines who could tell a similar story. All through this narrative, one was impressed with the simple, unwavering purpose, an ideal ever uppermost, a love for and devotion to work unflinchingly to achieve that ideal, a willingness to see the best in others' work, and an earnest desire to give others the interpretation of the harmonies heard.

"When I was a child," said the artist, "an exceedingly musical woman took me to a piano recital. As I stood there, lost in the beauty of what I had heard, she asked me what I was going to be when I grew up. 'I am going to be a musician,' I said unhesitatingly. This was my first definite thought upon the subject, and I have never swerved from that purpose. It was for me a calling.

"Through all my study, I had this in thought, in school and out. So that in all I studied or read, this was a definite end. I realized that I needed a good academic education. Music, like all art, needs a good background of general study. In my musical study, I had a good deal of public playing, orchestra and accompanying, and chorus directing.

"When I first began to teach in a music school, I was associated with a great pianist and a teacher of little children. The work with the latter greatly interested me, as it led me to do a great deal of thinking about the development of the child in music. I realized what an opportunity there was to work out an ideal with children. My own research in this direction soon led me to take a somewhat different attitude from others about a musical education. I tried cooperating with many teachers and pupils, and was always open to all that each had which seemed rational to me. I feel I owe much of my success to this attitude, for I talked of my ideals with people of large success in the musical world. Of course, some were incredulous, yet I had an idea, and this earnestness on my part convinced them that I was sincere and they gave me much valuable advice. "I spoke before groups of people,

whenever I could get the chance, explaining and illustrating my ideas. I was encouraged by artists of all kinds. I remember a talk with Lowell Mason, and his kindly criticism and encouragement. He pointed out, from his long years of experience, the things which he thought might not be practical in application, and offered a remedy. All these criticisms I have weighed and profited by. This is a great point in all art. I have worked unceasingly with unflinching interest, and have always felt that I must gather about me those who could cooperate with me in helping to carry out my ideals. I was fortunate in getting trained people, each adding his or her own quota of original ideas. I never laid down any arbitrary methods; we worked together.

"Success came gradually. When I came to this big city, I had an ideal, and unbounded faith in that ideal. I began by coming here with a stringed quartet, for which I had accompanied two seasons. I accompanied a singer later, and through her I got an opportunity to play at a concert where there were some noted musicians. From that I began to get openings to play in public. Later I was invited to become a member of the faculty of a large conservatory, and it was here that my work with children began. Although I formed definite ideas as to a method of instruction for these children, yet I have never felt that one person could embody all that a child should know about music. I have always kept my thought open to all the good everywhere, so long as it was producing beautiful results. I studied every such idea to see what its sound point was. From this study of others' methods, there will gradually develop within you your own method, based not on tradition but on underlying bases, which, if understood, will throw light on the way in which great methods have developed. Once clear to yourself, they become comprehensible to all thoughtful workers.

"When I left the conservatory and started my own school, those pupils who had caught my ideal went with me. As far as my experience went, I always had all I could do. I never thought about the financial side of it. I was so interested in my work that I felt it natural to succeed, for I had something to give. The force of an idea is not half appreciated. If your attitude is not to push arbitrarily, but, with a conviction that you have something to express, with a love and devotion untiring, a willingness to work it out patiently, you must succeed. Of course, as we go on we see many things we would do differently could we do the first part over. I always wish we could begin with our first pupil after we have taught a hundred.

"As to the opportunity in music: There is room for all those who have a sound ideal and have the vision and courage to work it out. This is true in all art, as every artist testifies. It is not just getting the motive for work. It is having an ideal, a loving desire to express that ideal in terms of service to those who are ready for what you have to express, a joy in giving. The returns obey a law that admits of no failure. On every hand, as one goes about among artists, artisans, and people who are working out their ideals, the joy of self-expression through the channel which they have found most open to them is the great compensation. Said a prominent teacher of art, not long ago, 'Is there room and a chance for all who will work? I say unhesitatingly there never was a better time for those who love art and want to succeed in their calling, be that art what it may be; but they have got to work, and think, and be awake to the trend of the times. They must be willing to see artistic possibilities even in things which tradition says are wrong. All art does not belong to the past. The student today must take the best in all the past and present and fuse it with his own ideals into a great art of the future. There is such variety in modern existence that this in itself makes room for a great diversity of talent and ideals."

A Substitute for Capers
Pickled nasturtium seeds make an excellent substitute for capers. Take the green seed after the flower has dried off. Lay in salt and water two days, in cold water one day; pack in bottles and cover with scalding vinegar, seasoned with mace and white pepper-corns, and sweetened slightly with white sugar. Cork, and set away four weeks before you use them.

As Quaint as It Is Practical



Polka dots are suitable indeed for such a quaint frock as this, and the lines of stitched tape here and there make a charming finish.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Decorative Avocado

An out-of-the-ordinary house plant is the avocado, or, as it is more commonly known, the alligator pear. Its large, glossy leaves make it a most attractive rival of the familiar rubber plant. It is easily grown in a pot, and requires no more attention or special care than the average plant grown indoors. To the person who enjoys the unusual, the pleasure of growing an avocado from seed will appeal with all the interest of the novel and the not too difficult.

The avocado is a broad-leaved evergreen, indigenous to the American tropics. Among the Central Americans and the Cubans, where it is extensively cultivated, the fruit is extremely popular as a food. The rich, nutty flavor of the fruit and the smooth velvety texture of the same, the like of which is not found in northern-grown fruits and vegetables, served to make substantial its introduction into the United States. Served with the proper condiments, the pulp forms the toothsome alligator pear salad.

The nickname of the avocado, no doubt, was derived from the peculiar appearance of its fruit—a dark leathery skin covering a pear-shaped body—and not because of any direct relationship to the genre of the Bartlett or the Crawford, nor to that canny inhabitant of the muddy coves of southern waters.

During the last two decades, the culture of the avocado has been successfully developed in the most nearly tropical sections of the United States, where the ripening of the different varieties prolong the duration of the crop from June until January.

The seeds can most readily be secured during the fall and early winter months, when the 40-celled alligator pears are in the market; and the purchase of some of the fruit for table use will yield a fair choice of seeds. Oftentimes, if the fruit has properly ripened, the seed will show signs of germination which may be considered a reliable indication of its suitability for planting.

Best results in its culture by the novice are obtained by recognizing some of the conditions which would surround it in its native habitat. It thrives best in a rich soil; it requires plenty of water and good drainage; and it will do well with only a moderate amount of sun. Choose a pot an inch larger in diameter than the seed. Arrange for ample drainage by putting into the bottom of the pot pieces of broken pottery or coal clinkers. Plant the seed in rich garden soil, half an inch below the surface and an inch below the top of the pot. Set away in a warm, dark place, watering moderately. After a month or six weeks, the roots should be well started, which may be ascertained by carefully slipping out of the pot the whole mass. If it sticks, loosen by running a long, thin knife blade or spatula around inside the pot. Invert over one hand and gently tap on the bottom and sides of the pot with the other hand. This is the method ordinarily employed by florists and, properly carried out, it is safe and sure. If the germination is well begun, large white roots will be seen, and it is time to bring to the light. Set the pot where it will have sun for several hours, at least, of each day and then

watch the leaves come out—a bright, glossy green.

If the seedling grows freely it will require a great deal of water; not enough, however, to keep the ground soaked all the time, because that is likely to make the soil sour. Water well whenever the ground gets dry, but do not keep water standing in the bottom of the jardiniere or saucer.

After the plant is well started, several inches high, some liquid fertilizer or other good plant food should be applied every two weeks. If the foliage gets dusty or dull looking, set the pot in the sink or in a large pan and gently splash the plant with water. After this bath, let the water partly dry off before again setting the plant in the sun.

It is advisable during the summer to let the plant stand undisturbed in the living-room or in a secluded corner of the porch, or, better still, perhaps, sink the pot in a shady part of the garden, sheltered from strong winds. During this time, water the plant moderately.

Being a tropical plant, it should be brought in before the fall is well advanced. This is about the time to transplant—a thing easily accomplished, if ordinary care is exercised. Remove from the pot and, discarding as much dirt as readily falls off, supply the deficiency with a mixture of fresh soil and manure. Let the new pot be the next size larger, and do not forget to provide proper drainage. For a few days after transplanting, keep the plant out of the hot sun; that is, until the roots have begun to take hold.

The plant is not likely to bloom the first year, if at all; but the foliage is a recompense for the work bestowed. A good plant should make a substantial growth of about a foot during the first year.

Cottage Cheese Salad
Blend salt and cream into cottage cheese. Add chopped pecan meats. Mold into balls, place on a nest of lettuce. Pour over each the following sweet salad dressing: Five tablespoons of sugar, 3 tablespoons of vinegar, butter the size of a walnut. Boil all together for two or three minutes. Take from fire and beat into a beaten egg. If not cooked sufficiently, put on the fire again; but do not let it curdle. When cold, mix with equal quantity of whipped cream.

To Clean Polished Furniture
Dust thoroughly, then rub on lightly a very little good furniture cream, and polish with a soft cloth, says the Queen, London. "If much cream is used, it will entail more labor to rub it off, and the effect will be no better. If the polished wood has been marked with water, try rubbing with salad oil, or even with a very little paraffin, and then polish. If this will not remove the marks, the furniture must be French polished.

Frothy Sauce
One third cup butter, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, white of 1 egg beaten light. Cream sugar and butter together, add egg, 1-3 cup boiling water and flavoring; serve at once.

The Care of the Gas Range

Some helpful hints on the care of the gas range have recently been given by Mrs. Helen Armstrong, a lecturer on domestic economy. The first of a series of pamphlets distributed by the Housewives League contains many good ideas.

"So many people have an idea that it means a great deal of work to keep a gas range clean, that we think you may be interested to know the best and easiest way in which this can be done. As the range itself makes no dirt, such as comes from ashes, coal, kindling, etc., the only things which trouble us come from outside sources. Of these there are three, rust, dust, and grease. While the range is new, every drop of water makes a rust spot, which is apt to discourage any careful housewife, but this is a very simple matter. Soft paper or cloth with a little grease on it will remove rust spots easily, and any sort of grease will do the work, provided there is no salt in it. Very little should be used and it is best to attend to this every day; it won't take long and is much easier than allowing it to accumulate. You know, some women clean a little every day, keep their homes neat and still have time for other things; while other women let everything go as long as they can and have a grand cleaning-up time once in awhile, which is a hard piece of work, and foolish. If we let the rust remain, it will be much harder to remove and we may have to scrape the surface, which roughens it. After the range has been used a week or two, the surface rust will not annoy, but we may have trouble with the ovens. The oily cloth should be used in the oven, both sides and bottom, and inside of the door occasionally, and, if done while the oven is warm, it is an easier matter. After roasting or cooking any fruit or vegetable in the oven, it is well to leave the door open so the moisture may not form rust.

"Dust on the surface of the range may be readily wiped off, but, if it

settles in the air-mixers, we may have a poor flame. These openings at the front are small, and a brush is best to clean them.

"Grease is the easiest of all to get rid of—just the old-fashioned method of using soapy water, though soda or Gold Dust will help if there is much grease. A clean range does the best work, lasts the longest, and is a real pleasure and comfort. Our utensils are not blackened, so dish-washing is easier and the laundry work is less, for we soil neither dresses nor aprons by contact with stove, coal, or soot.

"The drip pan under the top burners is light to handle, has no sharp corners, and should be wiped off every morning. Personally I do not believe in blacking a range, for, if it is clean, that is sufficient, and blacking makes dirt and is dirty work, too.

"The surface burners on modern ranges are removable and we may handle them easily if attention is required, but unless something cooks over and fills the openings it is rarely necessary to take out the burners. There are three ways in which they may be cleaned: first by scrubbing; second, by placing over a lighted burner and burning off any particles; and third, by boiling in a solution of soda.

"The nickel parts need very little attention, but let us not neglect the oven bottom. A clean oven looks best, so make sure, before baking, that no food has cooked over and hardened on the oven. The woman who has a clean gas range cannot only have a clean, comfortable kitchen, but she prepares her meals so easily and in so tidy a way that she is ready to enjoy the meal with the family.

"Back-number cooks may be satisfied with black-number kitchens, but women today are ambitious and up to date. Housework at the best is considerable work, and every practical device for saving labor is a fight, legitimate expense, and the gas range, rightly managed, is a real economy."

Census Survey Describes Rice Polishing

An interesting story of the method of preparing rice, for the home table is contained in the census of manufactures, issued by the department of commerce, at Washington, D. C.

Rough rice, the material used in this industry, says the report, generally reaches the mill in the same condition in which it leaves the thrasher and contains more or less dirt. The mills clean the rough rice, remove the outer shell, or hull, and the inner cuticle, or bran, and usually polish the grain. At one time rice was generally cleaned on the plantations producing it, but now, with the exception of small quantities produced outside of the important rice-growing districts, it is all treated in specially equipped mills.

For years it was the practice to give the rice a high polish in order to improve its appearance, but it has been found that this treatment results in removing some of the most nutritious parts of the grain, and the use of rice which has been subjected to little or no polishing is now coming into favor.

The change in the habitat of rice in the United States has necessarily brought about a change in the location of the rice mills. Whereas most of the cleaning and polishing establishments were formerly in the Carolinas and Georgia, the industry in these states has almost disappeared and now nearly all the mills are located in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, with a few small ones in the Pacific coast states. Practically all of the rice is handled in mills engaged exclusively in this work, only very small quantities being treated in establishments engaged primarily in other lines of industry.

Formerly the rough rice was generally milled on contract for a stipulated price, or for a portion of the rice itself.

With the erection of the larger and more up-to-date mills in the new rice-growing districts, however, has come the general practice of buying the rough rice outright, milling it, and selling the various products obtained. The industry has accordingly changed almost entirely from a custom milling to a merchant milling basis. As a result of the erection of these larger mills, there has been a gradual reduction in the number of establishments engaged in cleaning rice.

Looking Ahead in the Garden

Just now, while the picture of your garden as you would have it is vividly before you, and you realize what effects you would have worked for if you could have seen how things were coming out, sit down with paper and pencil and draw a diagram of the way you want your flowers to look next year. The late summer and early autumn blooms are looking you in the face. You see that you needed more massing of white in one place, lower growing plants in another. You see that you have more yellow and orange than you ought to have, and that you planted the cosmos seeds too close together.

If you wait to do this until the flowers have all gone, and you have only your memory to depend on, it will not be so easy to visualize the entire garden. Now you can see it with all its shortcomings as well as its beauties. Eliminate the mistakes, cultivate the happy combinations of color and height, and write it all down against seed-planting time next spring.

The Circular Tablecloth
Iron a circular tablecloth with the thread, instead of across it, and the cloth will lie flat.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Facts About Shoes

The earlier shoe was a sandal, most frequently of hide or leather, but sometimes of wood. When one encounters the word "shoe" in the Bible, he may be sure that it is the sandal that is commonly meant.

In Egypt the sandal was woven of palm leaves and papyrus. As a symbol of the subjection of their enemies, the Egyptians often painted the figures of their opponents on the lining of their sandals.

If utility is the first motive in wearing shoes, art and decoration soon creep in. Ladies permitted themselves great luxury in the attire of their feet. The sandal became closely identified with symbolism very much in the same way that the glove did later. To throw a sandal or shoe over a tract of land was a symbol of possession. This is the meaning of the Biblical phrase, "Over Edom will I cast my shoe."

In time the sandal came to have many forms. Two varieties developed in Greece for use in dramatic performances—the sock for comedy, the buskin for tragedy. The buskin reached to the knee, was something like a high Wellington boot, and showed very thick soles, intended to increase the stature. The sock reached only to the ankle, and appears to have been worn when quick movement was desired.

It was in Rome that the sandal began to take a shape something like our modern shoe. There are in eastern Europe peoples whose civilization was derived from Rome, who still cling to the unreformed sandal. But the Rome of Augustus was more luxurious. The footwear of patricians was decorated with golden clasps and embroideries, and shoemaking became an elaborate trade.

Ordinary walking shoes frequently had a wooden sole like some of the sandals of Egypt, and it is probably from those that the French peasant of today derives his sabots. The wealthier classes indulged in dainty

slippers and laced boots, while the emperors wore purple buskins. Red was permitted to the nobility; the commons had to content themselves with more sober coloring.

In England, under the Norman influence, some extraordinary developments took place. During the time of the Plantagenets the toes of shoes were turned up like rams' horns or were drawn out to such a length that the points had to be laced to the knees. These were of bright colors, and sometimes different for each foot, and jewels and precious stones were stitched upon them. Later large rosettes of colored ribbon were attached.

It has been pointed out that the sturdy sandals of the Teutonic tribes enabled them to march across Europe to the walls of Rome. The footgear of an army is one of the most important parts of its equipment.—Harpers Weekly.

An Animal Hunt

Example: Find an animal in a flower. Answer, cow-slip.

1. Find an animal in a chain of mountains.
2. Find an animal in the office or dignity of a doge.
3. Find an animal in a legendary spot in England connected with King Arthur.
4. Find an animal in a North American tree.
5. Find an animal in a large cask.
6. Find an animal in a common element.
7. Find an animal in a material from which paint may be prepared.
8. Find an animal in butternuts.
9. Find an animal in a platform.
10. Find an animal in a pungent root.
11. Find an animal in flickering.
12. Find an animal in a fixed daily allowance.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Central Acrotic. Cambridge. Cross-words: 1. Cricket. 2. Crawl. 3. Armor. 4. Blueberry. 5. Armor. 6. Quiet. 7. Badge. 8. Braggarts. 9. Bee.

THE HOME FORUM

Harvest

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS in the midst of the feast of Tabernacles which, besides commemorating the divine goodness revealed to Israel in the wilderness, celebrated also the bounteous fruitage which crowned the year, that Jesus turned the attention of his disciples from the material to the spiritual harvest which he had come to garner. The weary multitudes had stirred his compassion. "The harvest truly is plenteous," he said, "but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." The error of the world was ripe for judgment; the time for the appearing of Truth was at hand. But in order to preserve for humanity the revelation of spiritual being, it was first necessary to show the unreality of the carnal mind, by destroying the unreal effects of that mind, as manifested in sin, disease, and death. So, Jesus had himself been "healing every sickness and every disease among the people." And now, the disciples, who had received the good seed, "the word of the kingdom," must also prove that they understood the reality of spiritual being, by healing the sick, cleansing the leper, raising the dead, casting out devils, as they had seen their great Teacher do.

The Science of Mind which Jesus was himself demonstrating and teaching his disciples to practice, shows that matter, which mortal mind believes to be real, is in fact only the phenomenon of this mortal mind's false concept of substance. Seedtime, from this false standpoint, appears to be intermittent, harvest, periodic. A man, according to this belief, must wait "four months," or longer for results from his labor. This supposed necessity for delay is not, however, due to spiritual law, but inheres rather in the carnal mind itself, which in every direction counterfeits the creative divine Mind. The prophet had gained some perception of the truth of being when he declared that in the event of the understanding of Christ, "Truth, the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the sower shall sow himself with seed." Flower and fruitage are seen, through this understanding, as spiritual ideas simultaneously existent in Mind. Christian

Science shows the way to scientific deliverance from human subjection to time limitations. It shows that the fruitage of Truth instantly attends the understanding of Truth. Superiority to material limitations is not, however, won through a desire merely to gratify the senses, to consummate some mortal ambition, or to fill material granaries. It appears only as the mortal mind yields to the Mind of the Christ. When a man becomes willing to "walk in the Spirit," so that he "shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh," then only does he begin to demonstrate the immediateness and bountifulness of fruitage in the spiritual activities of Mind.

It was this evil belief, that man is mortal and dependent upon matter and its laws, that Jesus rebuked as he sat with his disciples at Jacob's well. Doubtless the fields around their panoramic promise before them. But Jesus knew that the human mind must be awakened from its mesmeric occupation with merely material things. It must be taught to look to Spirit alone as both nomenclature and phenomenon, reality and its manifestation, activity and fruitage. The material harvests for which mortals labor, are as unreal as is the subjective state of mortal mind which conceives life to inhere in the antecedent seed. Real results come from an understanding of Spirit as the only cause. Jesus proved this when, on another occasion, he furnished the multitudes with bread without any help from the material process of seedtime or harvest. It was to this higher vision of the Christ, the activity of divine Mind, that he now roused his disciples: "Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Then in the ensuing two days in which he taught the Samaritans who had besought him to tarry with them, many believed; that is, they were themselves now prepared, in just the ratio that they had grasped Jesus' teaching, to separate the unreal from the real, the material from the spiritual; to divest themselves of error and to enjoy the fruitage of spiritual understanding.

Harvest-time, considered in the light of Christian Science, is not an event

restricted to some specific period; it is a mode of consciousness in which the continuous law of cause and effect is exemplified. This law indicates that in the faculty of spiritual being, there are no errors, no tares which the reapers must first gather and bind in bundles to burn, for there is no element of evil mingled with the good seed, "the word of the kingdom," from which the spiritual harvest ripens. Jesus the Christ illustrated this law in his life and work. Paul later expressed it in the words, "He that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." In just the ratio that a man understands this law of harvest, he will be able intelligently to conform his life and affairs to the certainty of spiritual causation.

Because, however, the carnal mind puts forth a false claim to existence and reality, there appears to be another law operating in human experience, the law whereby, as Paul further stated, "he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." Nevertheless, in the Science of Christ, both the sower and the harvest of evil are understood to be unreal, to be an illusory cause and effect which are overcome by the understanding of that which is of Truth, of spiritual law. The increasing fruitage of Christian Science which the world is today witnessing, is being garnered by precisely this scientific understanding of God and man. Referring to the conditions of this hour, Mrs. Eddy writes: "God hath thrust in the sickle, and He is separating the tares from the wheat. This hour is molten in the furnace of Soul. Its harvest song is world-wide, world-known, world-great. The vine is bringing forth its fruit; the beams of right have healing in their light. The windows of heaven are sending forth their rays of reality—even Christian Science, pouring out blessing for cursing, and rehearsing: 'I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground.'" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 269.)

Plenty

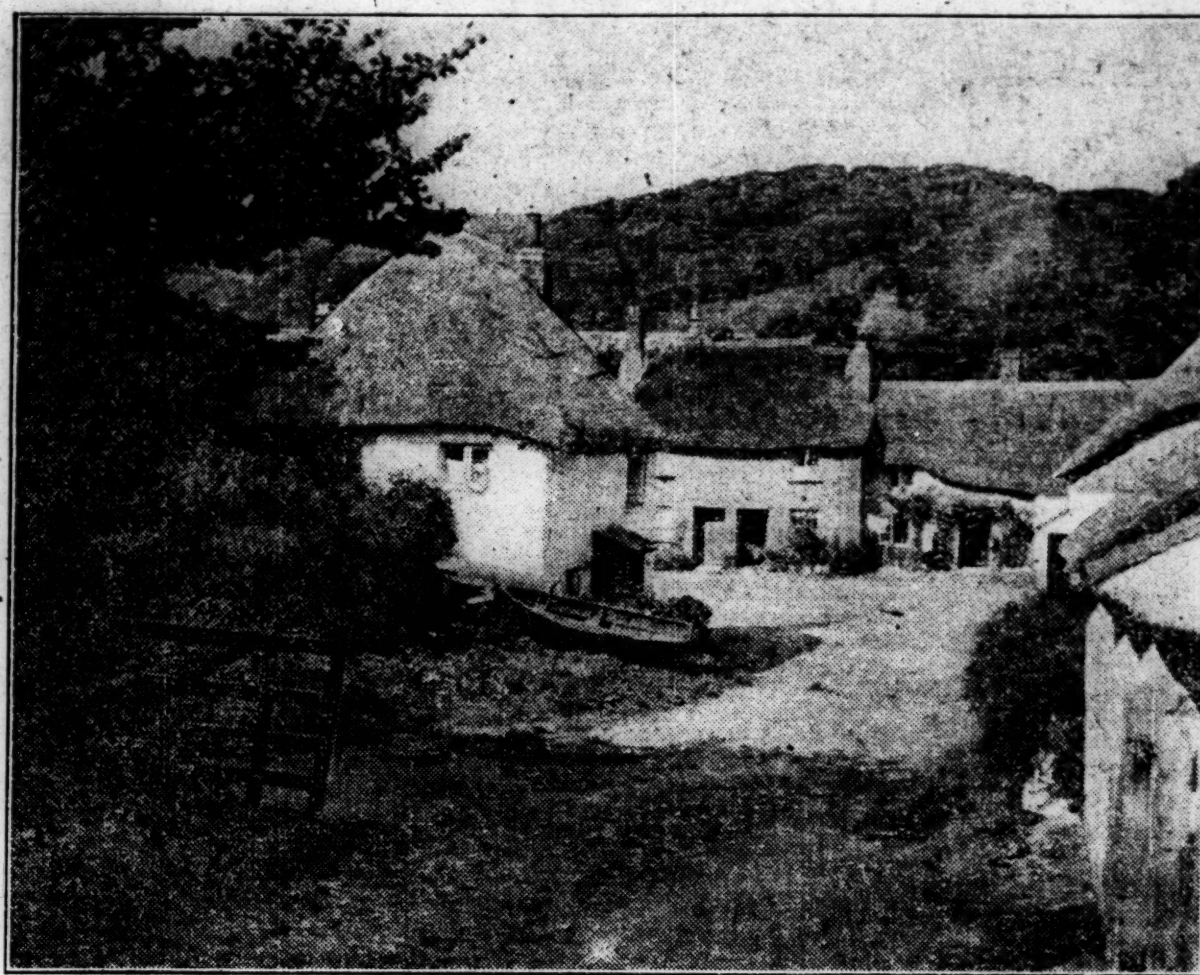
Nature flings treasures abroad, puffs them with open lips along on every breeze, piles up lavish layers of them in the free open air, packs countless numbers together in the needles of a fir-tree. Prodigious and superfluous are stamped on everything she does. The ear of wheat returns a hundred-fold the grain from which it grew. The surface of the earth offers to us far more than we can consume—the grains, the seeds, the fruits, the abounding products are beyond the power of all the human race to devour. They can, too, be multiplied a thousandfold. There is no natural lack. Whenever there is lack among us it is from artificial causes, which intelligence should remove. From the littleness, and meanness, and niggardliness forced upon us by circumstances, what a relief to turn aside to the exceedingly plenty of Nature! There are no bounds to it, there is no comparison to parallel it, so great is this generosity.—Richard Jefferies.

French Music of Today

"If one wishes to get an idea of the musical life of Paris, one must take into account the variety of its centers and the perpetual flow of its thought," Romain Rolland says in his "Musicians of Today," "a thought which never stops, but is always overshooting the goal for which it seemed bound. . . . It has its momentary infatuations and dislikes, but no lasting prejudices; and, by its curiosity, its absolute liberty, and its very French habit of criticizing everything, it is a marvelous barometer, sensitive to all the hidden currents of thought in the . . . West, and often indicating, months in advance, the variations and disturbances of the artistic and political world."

"And this barometer is registering what is happening just now in the world of music, where a movement has been making itself felt in France for several years, whose effect other nations—perhaps more musical nations—will not feel till later. For the nations that have the strongest artistic traditions are not necessarily those that are likely to develop a new art. To do that one must have a virgin soil and spirits untrammelled by a heritage from the past. In 1870 no one had a lighter heritage to bear than French musicians; for the past had been forgotten, and such a thing as real musical education did not exist."

"The musical weakness of that time was very curious thing, and has given many people the impression that France has never been a musical nation. Historically speaking, nothing could be more wrong. Certainly there are races more gifted in music than others; but often the seeming differences of race are really the differences of time; and a nation appears great or little in its art according to what period of its history we consider. England was a musical nation until the Revolution of 1688; France was the greatest musical nation in the sixteenth century; and the recent publications of M. Henry Expert have given us a glimpse of the originality and perfection of the Franco-Belgian art during the Renaissance. But without going back so far as that, we find that Paris was a very musical town at the time of the Restoration, at the time of the first performance of Beethoven's symphonies at the Conservatoire, and the first great works of Berlioz, and the Italian Opera. In



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Hope, Devonshire

The coastguards' path along the breezy cliffs of south Devon beyond Bolt Head, brings one at last to a gate in a side lane, and a picture to look

at, as one leans against it, to charm the most exacting seeker of beauty and quaintness. Only the boat drawn up on the turf, for purposes of recalling,

On Going Down Into the Desert

"The first going down into the desert is always something of a surprise," writes John C. Van Dyke. "The fancy has pictured one thing; the event shows quite another thing. Where and how did we gain the idea that the desert was merely a sea of sand? Did it come from that geography of our youth, with the illustration of the sand-storm, the flying camel, and the overexerted Bedouin? Or have we been reading strange tales told by travelers of perverted imagination—the Marco Polo of today? There is, to be sure, some modicum of truth even in the statement that misleads. There are 'seas,' or lakes, or ponds of sand on every desert; but these are not so vast, so oceanic, that you ever lose sight of the land."

"What land? Why, the mountains. The desert is traversed by many mountain ranges, some of them long, some short, some low, and some rising upward ten thousand feet. They are always circling you with a ragged horizon, dark-lined, bare-faced, barren. Just as truly desert as the sands which were washed down from them. Between the ranges there are wide, expanding plains or valleys. The most arid portions of the desert lie in the basins of these valleys—flat spaces

that were once the beds of lakes. . . . At times these valleys are more diversified, that is, broken by benches of land called mesas, dotted with small groups of hills called mesas, crossed by long stratified faces of rock called escarpments."

"The more abrupt ranges that appear younger because of their saw-toothed ridges and broken peaks, are often fine in coloring. They have needles that are lifted skyward like Moslem minarets or cathedral spires; and at evening, if there is a yellow light, they shine like brazen spear-points set against the sky. It is astonishing that dull rock can disclose such marvelous coloring. The coloring is not in the rock, nor yet again entirely reflected. Desert atmosphere has much to do with it. And whether at sunset, at sunrise, or at midnight, how like watch towers these mountains stand above the waste! . . . And what a far-reaching kingdom they watch! Plain upon plain leads out to the horizon—far as the eye can see—in undulations of gray and gold; ridge upon ridge melts into the blue of the distant sky in lines of lilac and purple; fold upon fold over the mesas the hot air drops its veils of opal and topaz. It is the kingdom of sun-fire."

tells of the main calling of the little town, for Hope, with its square of primitive thatched dwellings, is somewhat withdrawn from the nets and crab pots of the outer village. To use the words of a local writer, it is "a wee place in itself, but a muckle one for crabs," and truly the size sometimes attained by these denizens of the deep is something to be marveled at. Hope is far enough from the beaten track to have lost nothing of its old-world charm, and it is small wonder that many artists find their way to it.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee

"When Colonel Robert E. Lee of the United States Army decided to cast in his lot with his native state his wife said to him, 'Whichever way you go will be the path of duty. You will think it right and I shall be satisfied.' She bravely kept her word," testifies Mrs. La Salle Pickett, whose husband, Captain George E. Pickett, also a West Point man, made the same decision. In the latter's recently published memoirs she says that for Mrs. Lee "to forget the beauties and the historic riches of Arlington, with its treasure of Washington relics, which had come to the mistress of that magnificent home from her great-grandmother, Martha Custis Washington, was an impossibility. Her thoughts often turned back to the stately mansion and the majestic trees and the clear sweep of greensward stretching down to the river, as she sat in her Richmond home, in a room looking out upon a veranda shaded by allanhus trees, and knitted socks and gloves for the soldiers."

"I am thankful there is one thing I can do," she said, putting a newly finished pair of socks on the pile which represented the day's work. "Who else can do it so well and so quickly?"

"No one else has so much experience. Other people can do other and more important things." "None of us can do anything as important as you do in setting us an example of patience and calmness. But are you not in your heart wild with joy, when General Lee wins?"

"I am thankful, my dear. I know the General always does his best, and am content to be quiet when he wins and calm when he loses."

"Sincerity was the leading characteristic of Mrs. Lee. When a friend submitted to her the manuscript of

Fancy in Nubibus; or, The Poet in the Clouds

O! it is pleasant with a heart at ease, Just after sunset, or by moonlight skies, To make the shifting clouds be what you please. Or let the easily persuaded eyes Own each quaint likeness issuing from the mold. Of a friend's fancy; or with head bent low And cheek afloat see rivers flow of gold. Twain crimson banks; and then, a traveler, go From mount to mount through Cloud-land, gorgeous land! —Coleridge.

A Bird and Flower Calendar

On the open green of the . . . lawn was a sundial which Vera had converted into a bird and flower calendar. On its metal face she had placed numerous dots, irregularly arranged, which to the uninitiated were meaningless hieroglyphics. They really represented in a graphic way, something of the relationship existing between the flight of a world through space and the flight of the tiniest of the feathered songsters through the summer air; they indicated how the position of the earth in its mighty orbit was revealed in the blooming of the violet or the rose. As the sun at the opening of the year, day by day, swept slowly upward through the southern sky, the shadow on the dial slowly shortened, as it grew shorter its apex touched successively as it receded, the various dots which she had made on its face. When in March it touched one of the outer markings it revealed to her that it was time for the bluebird to return and for the violets to bloom on the edge of the wood. When, a little later, the shortening shadow touched a dot of an inner circle, it indicated the time for the coming of the swallows and the dandelions. And, so on, through many markings, to the inmost dot which the point of the shadow did not reach until mid-May, when the roses and the peonies opened and the humming bird came back from far-away Brazil.—Orton H. Carmichael, in "The Shadow on the Dial."

a biography of the General she paused at an anecdote and asked: "Does that sound like General Lee?" "Perhaps not," was the reply, "but it will spoil the whole chapter if I leave out that part." "But you don't want to put in anything about General Lee that is not true." "The anecdote was omitted."

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BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and the "Christian Science Review," pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and orders for publication should be addressed to the editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Post Office District

Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month, 15 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Boston Post Office District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Peking, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 15 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

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Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North to other American Countries

Up to 24 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 24 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 32 pages, 2 cents 4 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase the paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

Self

Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision blot out the glory of the world, and leave only a margin by which we see the blot? I know no speck so troublesome as self.—George Eliot.

Pedantry

Pedantry and taste are as inconsistent as gayety and melancholy.—Lavater.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1916

EDITORIALS

"Election Claims"

NEXT Tuesday the qualified voters of all the states of the American Union will go to the polls and cast their ballots for presidential electors of the number apportioned to each of the states. The electors for whom an individual voter casts his ballot are named under the different party headings on the ballot sheet, and are obliged to vote for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates designated in those headings. The presidential and vice-presidential candidate receiving a majority, or more, of the total electoral vote will be declared elected, but not without some formality. The electors chosen in each of the states will meet and give their vote at some place designated, on the second Monday of next January. The electoral votes of all the states will be opened and counted, on the second Wednesday of next February, by both houses of Congress, assembled in the chamber of the National House of Representatives. If no question arises as to title, it will be validated by Congress on the face of the returns, and the new President and Vice-President will be sworn in and inaugurated on Monday, March 5.

The number of electoral votes of the United States under the Apportionment Act, based on the census of 1910, is 531. The number necessary to choice is 266. Unless a candidate for the presidency and a candidate for the vice-presidency receive this number of votes, which is a majority of the whole number, the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives. There has been no contest in this stage of a presidential election since 1877, when it was necessary to provide a special presidential electoral commission to decide whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden was entitled to the office. Yet, it is always possible that the House may be called upon to decide where the electorate has failed to make a constitutional choice.

For the present, the question of all-absorbing interest, throughout the Republic, does not extend to any such possible exigency, but rather centers on whether Woodrow Wilson or Charles Evans Hughes shall win certain doubtful but very important states. In a general way, the Democrats hope to retain every state that gave its electoral vote for Mr. Wilson in 1912. This, however, is an extreme expectation, since the conditions in 1912, when the Republican party was torn by faction, were abnormal. More conservative is the Republicans' claim that they will have 314 electoral votes. Should they lose New York, they would find themselves with the small margin of three votes above the number necessary to choice, and they would sink into hopeless minority should they lose even North Dakota or South Dakota, both of which are included in their list, and both of which are claimed by the Democrats.

However, in the Republicans' list of states that yield 314 votes, neither Missouri nor Kentucky is included. They do not, of course, count any of the states of the "Solid South," nor do they include in their claim Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, or West Virginia. To win on the basis of their claim they could lose New York, but they would have to get every one of the other states, or else draw upon the states they have tentatively conceded to the opposition. If they should hold New York and lose Ohio and Illinois, both of which are regarded as debatable, they would be short five votes of the number necessary. Indiana is another doubtful State included in the Republican claim.

No list which the Democrats have considered could well be compared with that prepared by Charles B. Warren, national Republican committeeman from Michigan. It is an interesting presentation of Republican claims because it purports to have allowed the Democrats every State that they can with any degree of assurance, call their own. As a basis for figuring, by the reader whose observation is keen and who is enough interested to follow the trend of future claims on both sides, it will be worth reproduction here:

California	13	North Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Ohio	24
Illinois	29	Oregon	5
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	38
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	5
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Maine	6	Utah	4
Massachusetts	18	Vermont	4
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	Wisconsin	13
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	8
New Jersey	14		
New York	45	Total	314
Necessary to a choice, 266			

The party managers, it may be expected, will have claims to offer up to the night before election. In a general way, the Republicans seem now to be depending on the states that went for Mr. Taft in 1908, while the Democrats are hopeful that they can hold at least a sufficient number of the states, classified normally Republican, but that went over to Mr. Wilson with astonishing pluralities four years ago. Among these are some of the principal states now claimed as certain for Mr. Hughes. In a sense, the election of Mr. Wilson four years ago constituted a Democratic landslide; on the other hand, even with an extraordinary plurality of electoral votes over Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Wilson fell far behind their combined popular vote.

There are in the situation many factors of doubt that cannot be cleared by speculation, or be removed by numerical combination. The deeper one goes into either, the more uncertain appears the outcome of the contest.

Glasgow and Prohibition

The meeting which was held in Glasgow, recently, to urge upon the Government the need of establishing prohibition throughout the country, during the war and for a certain specified period afterwards, showed clearly

that the advocates of prohibition in Scotland are determined to carry on their campaign with vigor. The war has now been in progress for considerably over two years, and, almost from the very first, there have been those in the United Kingdom who urged upon the Government the necessity for establishing prohibition, if the country was to be free to put forth its full strength in the prosecution of the war. The example of Russia and, later, of France, strengthened the hands of these advocates, as did also the reports which came in, from time to time, as to the beneficial effects of the prohibition acts in these countries. Yet it is a matter of history that, when Mr. Lloyd George would have instituted a similar system in the United Kingdom, his proposals met with such opposition that he was obliged to withdraw them, and the Government contented itself with instituting an elaborate system of control.

The advocates of prohibition, however, have never relaxed their efforts, and in this campaign Glasgow has always taken a prominent part. At the meeting already referred to, Principal Denny, who was one of the chief speakers, was able to bring forward an argument for prohibition which was scarcely available two years ago, but is now gaining in strength and cogency every week that passes. This argument is constituted by the increasing demand for prohibition which comes from all manner of public bodies. It has, as Principal Denny pointed out, been asked for by the churches of Scotland, by great representative public bodies, by great employers of labor in the West of Scotland, the Chief Constables Club, and by many others, all of whom said that the one thing necessary to meet the situation was the immediate prohibition, at any rate, of distilled liquors. Only quite recently, a deputation from the employers of labor and federated trades in the Clyde area waited on the Central Control Board at Glasgow, and strongly urged the prohibition of the sale of spirits during the war. And so it goes on. All the evidence goes to show that, whilst the institution of restrictions on the sale of liquor has undoubtedly been accompanied by excellent results, these results cannot all be credited to restriction. Many other causes have contributed to reduce drunkenness and crime; whilst the simple fact remains that the amount of money spent on liquor is rising continuously. As these facts become better known and better realized, the case for prohibition must gain in strength, and such meetings as the one held in Glasgow help not a little to this end.

Mr. Bryan and the Campaign

THE Springfield Republican, in an editorial paragraph, recently asked what had become of Mr. Bryan. As quickly, almost, as the mails could carry it, a reply came from Grand Forks, N. D., in which these sentences are found: "It is a very natural question to ask, as there seems to be a conspiracy of silence with reference to Mr. Bryan's activity at the present time. He spent two days in this state about two weeks ago and wound up by a meeting here in the evening. He never had any more enthusiastic reception than he had at this time. His speech was pronounced by old-line Republicans as the strongest speech he has ever made here."

A few days ago the Chicago Evening Post said: "The Democrats have succeeded almost miraculously in keeping William Jennings Bryan out of the calcium light during the campaign. If the Nebraskan had betaken himself to Patagonia or New Guinea we could scarcely have been less conscious of his presence in the land."

The mysterious silence of the news dispatches as to Mr. Bryan led a New York contemporary, the other day, to inquire into the matter, with the result that the Nebraskan just referred to was found already to have delivered a series of speeches in fifteen states, most of them to audiences of great, some of them to audiences of tremendous, size. Everywhere in the Middle West where Mr. Bryan had spoken, according to the information obtained, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused. In every instance Mr. Bryan had given unqualified praise to Woodrow Wilson, and had pleaded for his support at the polls.

Almost simultaneously, a dispatch from Kansas City appeared in the Boston Advertiser, which opened in this fashion:

What is William Jennings Bryan doing in the presidential campaign? This has probably occurred to not a few who recall the dramatic circumstances in which he parted official company with President Wilson seventeen months ago. One day with the ex-Secretary of State would convince the most skeptical that he is not only interested heartily in Democratic success, but that he is giving more of time, energy and money than any other man to bring about the reelection of Woodrow Wilson.

This dispatch goes on to say that Mr. Bryan is paying his own expenses, and that he is drawing crowds such as he alone can draw in the Middle West. "If," he is quoted as saying, laughingly, "the Republicans credit my time as valuable now as they did when I went lecturing, I must be making quite a contribution."

Now, all this has been going on, until within the last few days, entirely unknown to the people of half of the country. It does not seem possible that the Democratic managers have been suppressing notices of the Bryan meetings, or keeping from the public the substance of the Bryan speeches. It does not seem possible that the Republicans could close the wires and the newspapers to Mr. Bryan, if they would. It is a strange fact, however, that, up to less than a week ago, few people east of the Mississippi had any knowledge of the part being taken by William Jennings Bryan in the campaign. How was this knowledge withheld, and why?

Señor Calderon's Work

WHAT may be accomplished by a single intelligent, trained and capable foreign representative of a government, provided he is earnestly bent upon forwarding the interests of his country, is illustrated in the case of Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, for the last twelve years Bolivian minister in Washington, and now dean of South American diplomats at that capital. In 1876 Señor Calderon first visited the United States as a special representative of his government to the Centennial exposition in Phila-

delphia. From the outset, it seems, he was determined to learn everything possible regarding the northern republic, its resources and its business methods. Chosen minister of finance on his return, and appointed a special emissary to visit Europe, and enlist the aid of financiers of that continent in Bolivian undertakings, he got as far as New York only, and, from the knowledge he had acquired on his first visit, he easily secured there the necessary capital. From that time to the present, Señor Calderon has preserved and cultivated financial and commercial relations between the two countries referred to, and these bid fair to continue indefinitely.

It is now recounted of this minister that, when other South American republics withdrew from the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, because of the depression resulting from the European war, he employed his influence to secure an appropriation, and that the exhibit which Bolivia made, standing out conspicuously as it did, gave further valuable publicity to his country, the result being a greater advance in business intercourse between it and the United States.

It may have been noticed that Bolivia is in the Pan-American news published in the United States oftener, perhaps, than many other South American republics, and that news concerning Bolivia is usually of the kind that attracts interests and informs. All this, and much more of the same import, is due primarily to the tact and energy of Señor Calderon, whose conception of diplomatic duty seems to be that of tireless solicitude for the welfare of his government, his country and his people. He has served under four Bolivian and three United States administrations, with satisfaction to all.

It has been decidedly to the advantage of Señor Calderon, in recent years, that he has had the confidence of President Ismael Montes, whose vigorous administration has won for Bolivia a greater measure of international consideration than she has enjoyed at any time in the past. President Montes, with the loyal assistance of lieutenants of the Calderon stamp, took prompt and comprehensive steps to meet the financial shock which he was discerning enough to see would come with the European upheaval that began in 1914. Various decrees were issued establishing and extending the moratorium, and negotiations carried on by Señor Calderon in the United States resulted in the acquisition of funds very necessary to uphold the national credit and to relieve the strain upon the public and the national treasury. President Montes will almost certainly be a candidate for reelection in 1917, and there is little reason to doubt his return to the chief magistracy of the nation he has served so well. In this event Señor Calderon may be called upon to take a more active part in the home government, or he may be retained in Washington.

If Señor Calderon should at any time retire from his present post and establish a school of diplomacy, it is safe to say that he would be assured of all the students he could comfortably receive.

Fishing Fleets

THE last two years have seen many changes in many places and in many things, but in no one thing, perhaps, more than in the fishing fleets, which, in times of peace, spread their brown sails to the winds from almost every port on the east coast of Great Britain, from Duncansby Head to Dover. Many thousands of fishermen who, in times past, were wont to sweep the North sea for fish, are now sweeping many seas for mines, and those who may still launch out into the deeps in search of fish, launch out in other waters. Quite recently, for instance, there has come from Yarmouth, the town that made the bloater famous, news that the Admiralty has decided to prohibit herring fishing from the port this season, and that the time-honored invasion of the great fishing port by Scottish fisher-girls, who were wont to perform their office as cleaners and salters of innumerable herrings with bewildering rapidity, will not take place. The Scottish fisher-girls will, no doubt, be quite unmoved by the order. Here, too, are great changes. The large majority of such girls are surely "on munitions," and earning "better money."

But to return to the fishing fleet. There is a certain port on the east coast, greatly beloved of painters, where a fishing fleet is not the least of the many attractions, for the man with an eye for color and a heart for the ways of the sea. The place is built round the mouth of a little river which tumbles down, in much haste at first, but anon with more decorum, from the moorlands away to the west, and finds its way to the sea through a great dike in the cliffs. It is an old place. Its history goes back to the days of the Norsemen, and the ruins that crown the cliff to the south are those of an abbey once famous, as a place of song and of learning, the world over.

When the tide is high the estuary of the river between the hills is a wonderful lake, and brown-sailed ships and red-sailed ships move slowly or rapidly over its surface; whilst the fishing fleet, if it is in port, lies up, boat against boat, four and five and six deep, all along the quayside. There is a forest of masts, all leaning one way, a maze of ropes and tackle, with great brown fishing nets slung up at masthead, whilst in and out amidst innumerable crates and barrels move, slowly and leisurely,

The master, the mate and the seafaring man.

A closer view shows much mending of nets going on; many brown-overalled groups gathered round hatches, working away, in between much desultory converse, with peg and line. Then dotted about the quay, leaning against capstans, or squatting, in true fisher fashion, on the jetty against the pile heads that line the edge, are yet other groups, men who, for the time being, are men of leisure, who have discarded brown overalls, and appear in all the wonder of the blue jersey and the blue trousers of the deep-front pockets. Great matters are often under discussion, and every now and again the channel of thought will be diverted by the man with the newspaper, who is forever discovering new matters of interest.

But to return once more to the fleet. It is always good to look upon; but it is specially good to catch a glimpse of when it is putting to sea, some night of a full moon; when the shadows are all purple; when voices

carry with a strange clearness across still waters; when the ripples from the bows of the boats catch the moonlight, and the creaking of the halyards as the sails are slowly hoisted comes in, now from here, and now from there, and now from all around. Thereafter, silence, as the boats move slowly down towards the open sea.

Notes and Comments

A FRENCH naturalist notes the sense of security which animals are showing since, owing to the fact that men are otherwise occupied, they have been left to live their lives in peace. Groups of young partridges have been seen on French highroads as indifferent to human approach as if they had been barnyard fowl; rooks show none of their usual nervousness, and a couple of blackbirds, throwing off all timidity in the first spring of the war, built their nest close to a trench and were not in the least disturbed at the daily visits of French soldiers.

THE wild animals also seem fearless of shell fire. A French captain at Mort Homme several times noted a quail sitting on the parapet of the trenches. On the southern slope of the Mort Homme lived two partridges, unconcerned "sous la mitraille." In their neighborhood a large hare made his home in a shell hole, and remained there two months. He would frequently make excursions on the fireswept crests and return to his lair unharmed. As for the nightingales and the larks, however violent the bombardment, they never stopped singing.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Democratic candidate, and Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate, for the vice-presidency of the United States, are lawyers and are neighbors in Indianapolis, and it is said that their personal friendship is of long standing and cordial. While each is making a strong appeal for support, neither is questioning the fitness of the other for the position he is seeking. It would seem that on the day following the election, or as soon as the result is definitely known, the two will be able to go over the contest and speculate upon the cause of the defeat of one ticket or the triumph of the other, like any two old neighbors and friends.

WHEN the bar was abolished in Ontario, Canada, the most discouraging predictions were made in regard to the future of the hotel business in the province. George Wright, a well-known hotel proprietor of Toronto, who has recently spoken on the subject, takes a decidedly optimistic view of the situation. That the future looks bright for legitimate hotel keeping is proved by the fact that a two-million-dollar establishment, to meet the demands of travelers who want comfortable hotel accommodation only, is projected in the city named.

SHIPS to the number of 2097 have passed through the Panama canal in the last two years, and the tolls have amounted to \$7,000,000. It is probably useless to conjecture now what the business of the canal would have been were it not for the European war, but there can be no objection to the entertainment of some very hopeful views regarding its probable annual business with the return of peace.

THERE may be some reason in the arguments of those who ask that Thanksgiving Day, in the United States this year, shall be Nov. 23, instead of Nov. 30, but the request comes so late that the change would perhaps inconvenience more people than it would benefit. It serves, however, to bring once more before the public the possible advantages of a new arrangement regarding national holidays. There are those who wish them all to come on fixed dates; those who desire that they all shall fall on Monday; and those who contend that the entire calendar should be revised, and the year be divided into thirteen months of exactly four weeks each, in which case all fixed dates, such as Feb. 22 and July 4, would come, always on the same day of the week. The chief difficulty with these proposals seems to be that, as Sir Roger de Coverley puts it, there is much to be said on both sides.

THE delta of the Mississippi has often been likened to the delta of the Nile, but it is far behind the latter in development. Two of the fundamentals of comprehensive development, however, have now been begun, namely, drainage and good road building. It is said of the Mississippi delta that whatever grows anywhere will grow there, and in abundance. Cotton has heretofore been the chief product, but diversification of crops is becoming popular with the farmers. One enthusiastic writer on the prospects of the region predicts that before long it will be the "garden spot" of the world, and that the delta planters are to become "the new world princes."

THE women of Illinois may vote for a President of the United States, but they may not vote for a Governor of their own state, for the reason that they vote under an act of the Legislature, and not by constitutional right. The constitution names certain state officers that shall be voted for by males 21 years of age, and the Governor is included in the list, while presidential electors are not. The women of Illinois are working hard to have all this straightened out.

MANY states of the American Union, on Nov. 7, will vote amendments to their organic law. Discussion of proposed changes, in fact, is going on from Massachusetts to California and from Michigan to Louisiana. Perhaps a view of the question taken in the latter State may be helpful to voters in other parts of the country, as well as to voters at home. "After studying the proposed constitutional amendments," says the Ruston Leader, "we conclude that most of them are good and should be adopted. Because one or two of them are a little objectionable is no reason why all of them should be rejected. It would be as reasonable for a hungry man to decline to partake of a luncheon because he is not offered a square meal. We can have these while waiting for a new constitution." Waiting for a new constitution is a dreary business.